

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

No. 533.

The 1st September 1860.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that Act XXXI. of 1860, hereunto appended, will have effect in the Punjab from the 1st day of October 1860.

In the exercise of the power vested in his Honor by Section XXVII., the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to exempt, as heretofore, from the provisions of Sections XXV., XXVI., and XXXII., all Europeans and Anglo-Indian British Subjects. Also, as heretofore, the Chiefs under-mentioned, or their Sons, or confidential Officers specially deputed by them to the Local Government, together with their immediate Body Guards:—

Maharajah of Jummoo.
Nawab of Bhawalpoor.
Maharajah of Pattiala.
Rajah of Jheend.
Rajah of Nabha.
Rajah of Nahun.
Sirdar of Kulseea.
Nawab of Maleir Kotla.
Rajah of Belaspoor.
Rajah of Sukeit.
Rajah of Mundee.
Rajah of Chumba.
Rajah of Kupoorthulla.
Rajah of Furreedkôt.

Also the following Jagheerdar Magistrates:—

Rajah of Nadown.
Rajah of Seeba.
Nawab of Kurnaul.
Nawab of Koonjpoora.
Bhaee of Urnowlee.
Bhaee of Siddooal.
Sirdar of Badroo Khan.
Sirdar Bhugwan Singh of Beidwan.
Sirdar of Booreea.
Meer of Kotaha.
Meean Runjit of Ramgurh.
Rai Kishun Singh of Raipoor.
Sirdar Dyal Singh of Ghurrola.
Sirdar Ootun Singh of Rampoor.
Sirdar Mith Singh of Mulowdh.
Bhaee Sampoorun Singh of Bagreean.
Sirdar Kanh Singh of Nukkye.
Gooroo Goolab Singh.
Sirdar Jhunda Singh of Bootalia.
Rajah Sahib Dyal.
Sirdar Futteh Khan of Kôt.
Sirdar Nihal Singh Chachee.
Kwajah Mahomed Khan.
Syud Ayaoodeen of Marozai.
Rajah Ali Gohur Khan.
Rajah Tej Singh of Sealkote.
Sirdar Shumshere Singh of Rajah Sansoo.

Also the Vakeels of Independent States accreditd to the Punjab Government.

The Lieutenant-Governor is further pleased to exempt, as heretofore, from the provisions of Section XXXII., the under-mentioned Districts:—

Peshawur.
Huzara.
Kohat.
Dera Ismael Khan.
Dera Ghazee Khan.
Kangra.

By Order of the Hon^{ble} the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab,

R. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to Govt. Punjab.

Dismissals.—The following Individual is pro-
Public Works De- scribed from further employ-
partment, No. 1627, ment in the Government Ser-
dated 3rd Septem- vice, having been dismissed for
ber 1860. bribery, from post of Zillahdar

on the Western Jumna Canal:—
Soondur Sing, aged 47 years, height 5 feet 4 inches, son of Muhboob Khan, inhabitant of Soneput, Zillah Kurnal; caste Muhajan Suraojee, has a sore-mark on his nose.

Sub-Overseer Meer Baz Khan, of the 9th
Public Works De- Division, Grand Trunk Road,
partment, No. 1645, has been dismissed for dis-
dated 5th Septem- obedience of orders of his
ber 1860. Superior Officer.

Powers.—Captain J. Bean, Cantonment Joint
Judicial Depart- Magistrate of Rawul Pindee,
ment, No 536, dat- is vested with the powers
ed 3rd September described in Act III. of 1859,
1860. in regard to jurisdiction of
Civil suits in Military Cantonments.

Leave.—Captain J. Bean, Cantonment Joint
General Depart- Magistrate of Rawul Pindee,
ment, No 2288, has obtained thirty days' privi-
dated 5th September lege leave, with effect from
1860. 10th August 1860, under the
Rules applicable to Military Officers in Staff employ.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to Govt. Punjab.

LAHORE, THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

No. 359.—*Transfer.*—Subadar Esra Sing, of the 9th Police Battalion, formerly of the 2nd Seikh Infantry, is re-transferred to that Corps, with effect from the 1st April last, and is to be borne on the Rolls as a Supernumerary, until a vacancy occurs.

The Subadar will continue to do duty with the 9th Police Battalion, so long as he continues to be a Supernumerary.

No. 360.—The under-mentioned men of the late Sealkote Levy are transferred to the 4th Police Battalion, to fill existing vacancies as Sepoys, with effect from the 19th instant:—

Utter Sing, late Naick.
Jowalla, late Sepoy.

G. HUTCHINSON, Major,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Punjab,
Military Department.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1271, dated 3rd September 1860.

IN supersession of previous orders, under which payment for Salt purchased at the Cis-Indus Mines has been hitherto received into any Treasury at the pleasure of the purchaser, the Hon^{ble} the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st November next, such payments shall be received and Dakilas granted only at the Treasuries noted in the margin and at no other Treasury in the Punjab and its Dependencies.

By Order of the Hon^{ble} the Lieutenant Governor, Punjab,

R. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tenth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1858-59, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Wednesday, the 3rd October 1860, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 1,780 Chests, viz. :—

Behar Opium	1,270
Benares ditto	510
Total Chests ...	1,780

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 12th November 1859, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th October 1860 respectively, that is to say, no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities, that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the Sale, will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday, the 8th October 1860, and no Treasury Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 18th October 1860.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1858-59 will be brought to sale in the present year, on or about the dates specified below.

5. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 5th Nov. 1860 ...	1270	510	1780
Wednesday, 5th Dec. " ...	1275	509	1784
	2545	1019	3564

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th August 1860.

Notice.

SEALED Tenders are hereby invited for the following articles required for the Chests of the Behar Opium Agency of 1860-61 :—

Gunny with Twine.
Clamps with Nails.
Pitch.

The Tenders will be received in the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue up to 2 o'clock P. M., of the 30th instant, and all particulars as to time and place in which the articles are to be delivered, as well as their quantity, quality, and description, can be ascertained by personal application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

The party or parties whose Tender may be accepted will have to enter into an engagement and to deposit as security for its fulfilment such amount as the Board may think proper, and the Board reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

ASHLEY EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 12th September 1860.

Notice.

THE Public are hereby reminded that the new Stamp Law (Act XXXVI. of 1860) will come into operation on the 1st proximo, and their attention is directed to the several articles in Schedule A. of the Act, more especially to those relating to Bills, Drafts or Cheques, payable on demand; to Bills of Lading and to Charter Parties; to Transfers of Shares of any Banking Corporation or Joint Stock Company; to Policies of Insurance (Life and Marine,) and to receipts or discharges given for the payment of money.

Adhesive Stamps of the value of one anna for Bills, Cheques and Receipts are available to the Public at the Office of the Collector of Calcutta, and at all Local Treasuries.

The same discount will be allowed to purchasers of the new adhesive Stamps of the value of five Rupees as is now allowed to purchasers of the ordinary Postage Stamps.

Where an adhesive Stamp of half an anna is required, a Postage Stamp of that value may, under Section V. of the Act, be used until further orders.

For all documents requiring an impressed Stamp, Stamped Paper may be purchased from the Collector of Calcutta, or Paper will be specially stamped on application to that Officer.

Mercantile Firms, Banks, Insurance Companies and others, wishing to have a stock of blank Stamps prepared, are requested to send their forms for this purpose, on an early date, to the Collector of Calcutta.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

ASHLEY EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th September 1860.

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Notification, No. 14.

MR. W. SARSON, Deputy Collector, received charge of the Chittagong Treasury on the 7th instant.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Acct. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM;
Office of Acct to the Govt. of Bengal, }
The 15th September 1860.

Notification.

CIVIL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Fort William, the 19th September 1860

It is requested that the submission to this Office of Returns of "Decrease of Establishment" may be discontinued.

HUGH SANDFMAN,
Official ng Civil Auditor.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

In the Programme for the B. A. Examination of 1862, the words "Chapters 5 to 7 inclusive," refer to Book II. of Campbell's Rhetoric.

By Order of the Vice-Chancellor,
H. SCOTT SMITH, A. B.,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, }
The 15th September 1860.

Notice.

THE Public are hereby informed that Bills of Lading and other Documents required to be impressed with Stamp, under Act XXXVI. of 1860, should be sent for that purpose to the Office of the Deputy Collector of Calcutta in loose sheets, as much inconvenience and delay would attend the impressing the requisite Stamp on papers bound up in volumes.

E. W. PERRY,
Officiating Superintendent.

SUPDT. OF STAMP'S OFFICE, }
The 17th September 1860.

Government Advertisements.

TENDERS REQUIRED.

TENDERS required for, up to 29th September 1860, the conveyance of Bricks, Tiles, and Soorkey from Acra (in Native Brick Boats), during the season from 1st November 1860 to 1st November 1861, to the Mint Ghaut, Calcutta, and all intermediate Stations between the Mint and Acra. Also for the conveyance of the above articles to any point beyond the number of Miles which exist between Acra and the Mint, at per Mile, whether above or below Acra, viz. — Bricks (10" x 5" x 3") at per 1,000.

Soorkey per standard measure of 5 cubic feet.

Tiles of different description, which may be seen at Acra, or at the Office No. 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.

Tenders for the above, in Native Boats, with the name of Parties tendering, to be accompanied by Rupees 100 as a deposit for the due fulfilment of the same.

The Contractor whose Tender may be accepted will be required to execute a Deed of Contract prepared by the Government Solicitor.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Supdt. Acra Brick Factory.

Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to Saturday, the 29th day of September 1860, and opened at 12 o'clock the same day, in presence of such parties as may attend, for the supply of 30,000 Maunds of best Steam Coal, and 70,000 Maunds of best Rubble Coal, more or less, from the 1st December 1860 to 31st March 1861, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required, of which six days' previous notice will be given.

Tenders to state the rate per Maund in words as well as in figures, in which should be included all contingent charges for its delivery in the Government Brick Manufactory at Acra, to be superscribed Tenders for Coal, with the name of the parties tendering, and to be accompanied by (100) one hundred Rupees as a deposit for due fulfilment of the same.

The Contractor whose Tender may be accepted will be required to execute a Deed of Contract prepared by the Government Solicitor.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Supdt. Brick Factory, Acra.

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Sheriff's Office, the 5th September 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the First day of October next, at 12 o'Clock at noon.

The Court will open on the first day of the Sessions at 12 o'Clock at noon, and upon each succeeding day precisely at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

C. H. BROWN,
Sheriff.

সরিক আফিস ৫ সেপ্টেম্বর ১৮৬০ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি ১ অক্টোবর সন ১৮৬০ সাল সোমবার দুই প্রহরের সময় কলিকাতার কোর্ট উইলি-এমের এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল স্থান তন্নিমিত্ত বহু দেশের কোর্ট উইলি-এমের গুপ্তেম কোর্ট আপন আদালত ঘরে ওয়েস্টমিনস্টার এবং এডমাইরেলিটি অর্থাৎ মহা সমুদ্র সম্পর্কীয় মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন।

এই সেশিয়ান জতকাল পর্য্যন্ত বসিবেক তাহার প্রথম দিবস দুই প্রহরের সময় তাহার পর প্রতি দিবস এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় বসিবেক এ বিষয় সকলে অরুণ রাখুন।

C. H. BROWN,
Sheriff.

Notice

Is hereby given, for the information of all Officers in charge of Treasuries, that all Bills that will be issued from this date will bear a lower general printed number than those previously issued, the number will commence from 013751.

A. V. PALMER,
Offg. Collector.

HOOGLY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 11th September 1860. }

Wanted,

A PESHKAR and Meermoonshee for the Midnapore Foujdarry Court. The Salaries are Rupees 30 and 20 respectively. Persons desirous of obtaining either of these Offices must make personal application to the Magistrate, and must be able to produce testimonials of character, good education, and qualification from previous service in the same or some analogous Department.

F. R. COCKERELL,
Officiating Magistrate.

The 7th September 1860.

Nuddea Rivers.

BI-WEEKLY Water Report, shewing the least Depth of Water in the Bhaguruttee River, from 9th to 12th September 1860.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks
Above its Entrance in Ganges ...	Ft In. 22 0	There is a probability that an improvement will soon take place in the depth at the Bhaguruttee's Entrance, as the River Ganges is rising above it.
On the Entrance Bar	4 0	
From thence to Jungypore, 13½ Miles ...	10 6	The Jellinghee and Matabangah are both open for Boats or Steamers. Least depth in } ft. in. Jellinghee } 10 0 Least depth in } 16 6 Matabangah }
From Jungypore to Berhampore, 46 Miles .	17 6	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 Miles ..	22 0	
And from Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 Miles ...	24 0	

Height of water on Gauge at Berhampore on the 12th September 1860, plus 20 feet 10 inches.

T. N. ARMSTRONG, C. E.,
Supt., Nuddea Rivers.

The 15th September 1860.

[1995]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindarry Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals situated in the District of Shahabad, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of Government, in the Shahabad Collectorate on Monday, the 8th October 1860, corresponding with the 9th Assin Sânee 1268 Fusly.

The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jummas entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumma-bundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per Cent. upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one.

5th.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.
1	26	Burrabuttra, Pergunnah Arrah ...	82 0 0 0	165 0 0
9	316	Kotewah, Pergunnah Baragawa ...	1140 7 2 0	3063 2 4
10	456	Gondaur, Pergunnah Beheea ...	159 4 9 9	155 0 0
16	1016	Uktearpoor, Pergunnah Chynepoor ...	160 11 8 0	56 12 7
20	3375	Autee Inglis of Mohur Sing, including Lime land, Pergunnah Ditto ...	127 16 3 10	76 4 0
21	3376	Ditto of Shamloll, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 13 4 0	9 0 0
22	3377	Ditto of Omrow Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 11 12 0	7 12 0
23	3378	Ditto of Deepchand, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 16 0 0	7 13 9
24	3379	Ditto of Krishna Ram, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 5 4 0	7 10 3
25	3380	Ditto of Pahulwan Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	34 6 5 0	9 6 0
27	3381	Ditto of Buldee Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	29 9 12 0	7 7 0
28	3382	Ditto of Mherban Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 2 11 0	7 10 0
29	3383	Ditto of Seetul Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 12 11 0	8 12 0
37	3293	Panyl Inglis of Soomrunloll Havildar, including Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	37 9 13 0	13 5 3
38	3294	Ditto of Soogreewun Tewary, Pergunnah Ditto ...	39 5 0 15	15 12 0
49	3499	Jungle Chhaira on the boundaries of Roopnundpoor and Sahodurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	50 4 8 0	45 0 0
57	1331	Deoraur, Pergunnah Ditto ...	542 6 1 0	880 14 7
58	1372	Rampoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	174 1 18 0	106 14 3
59	3280	Rumkurpoor Inglis of Rajroop Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	32 9 11 0	19 0 0
60	3282	Ditto of Purshun Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 16 12 0	12 0 0
61	3285	Ditto of Newaz Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 3 18 0	14 0 0
62	3286	Rumkutpoo Inglis of Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	9 8 0 0	5 0 0
66	1417	Salempoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	315 12 10 5	288 10 3
72	3308	Kookoora Inglis in Panail of Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	10 6 5 0	8 0 0
75	3336	Arazee Inglis Sonebursa of Shawa Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 4 16 0	6 5 0

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Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.
85	3289	Arazee Inglis Goura in Sujwa, Pergunnah Chynepoor ...	89 17 10 0	45 0 0
90	3500	Nisf Mouzah Belharee in Talooka Toorwa, Pergunnah Ditto .	185 12 19 0	131 0 0
92	1673	Manohurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	50 4 4 0	20 2 0
94	1042	Hurrukpoor Chundes, Pergunnah Ditto ...	1629 2 12 5	1160 10 0
95	3373 } 3374 & } 3390 }	Ditto twelve plots of Inglis, Pergunnah Ditto	365 19 16 15	254 8 3
100	1824	Inglis Jeysree of Dursun Sing, Pergunnah Dunnear ...	44 7 9 0	23 0 0
101	3365	Ditto of Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto .	88 15 9 0	63 9 0
103	2793	Ditto Chandee of Nain Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ..	26 8 0 0	20 0 0
107	2806	Ditto of Khem Tewaree, Pergunnah Ditto ...	26 3 2 0	29 0 0
109	2811	Ditto of Juggut Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	3 0 0 0	3 0 0
110	3323	Ditto of Emaruth, Pergunnah Ditto ...	14 6 5 0	10 15 0
112	1988	Thaikahee lands, Pergunnah Denarah ..	11 10 0 0	14 11 0
117	2065	Saryedar, Pergunnah Rhotas ...	780 4 0 15	233 0 0
130	3239	Pursunpoor Basawunpoor, Pergunnah Sas-seeram ..	194 2 0 0	96 7 0
132	2335	Jhurkooma, Pergunnah Ditto ...	21 2 4 10	12 0 0
140	3398	Inglis Jubra in Mouzah Paharree, Pergunnah Ditto, consisting of six plots .	16 0 11 0	14 1 6
143	1446	Russoolpoor Chundwaleea, Pergunnah Ditto	360 11 9 0	105 6 0
147	2611	Khairha, Pergunnah Ditto, exclusive of Ramchurn Subadar's Jagheer ...	390 5 5 0	265 0 5

A. A. SWINTON,
Collector.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, }
The 7th September 1860. }

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindarry Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Midnapore, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of Government, contained in their Under-Secretary's Letter, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, under date the 3rd November 1859, No. 2722, in the Midnapore Collectorate on Wednesday, the 10th October 1860, corresponding with the 26th Assin 1268 Umlee, at 11 A. M. The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once. When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit at Rupees 25 per Cent. to be at once made upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one, and the Mehal will be again put up to Sale.

3rd.—The Sale to be subject to existing Leases and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

4th.—The Annual Embankment charges of those Mehals, which are assessed with such charges, will be paid by the purchasers as heretofore paid by Government proportionately with other Zemindars, The Executive arrangements for the repairs and maintenance of the Embankments will remain in force.

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5th.—The amount recorded in the subjoined description of the Mehals, under the heading of sudder jumma, represents the amount for which the new Proprietor will be liable on account of the Government Revenue of each Estate.

6th.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
	191	KEDARKOOND ESTATE.				
1	"	Belar 8 annas Share, Pergunnah Kedarkoond	B. C B.			
2	"	Ditto 8 annas Ditto Ditto	598 5 4	509 12 14	1350 1 84	
3	"	Khamra, Pergunnah Ditto	517 4 8	513 12 44	1355 8 104	
6	"	Dhanga, Pergunnah Ditto	901 1 12	601 10 34	1582 6 04	
7	"	Kismut Dooan, Pergunnah Ditto	962 19 8	841 4 4	2250 14 3	
8	"	Beloon, Pergunnah Ditto	91 4 4	70 7 43	141 14 44	
9	"	Chuck Kullean, alias Hurrehurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	722 15 4	550 1 54	1428 8 0	
10	"	Poornogram, Pergunnah Ditto	492 15 12	175 15 7	445 13 44	
11	"	Chuck Soolpan, Pergunnah Ditto	273 18 12	185 6 54	494 5 34	
12	"	Madhpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	223 3 8	201 12 104	518 3 34	
13	"	Bamoonbar, Pergunnah Ditto	466 12 8	298 13 04	796 1 34	
14	"	Kistopria, Pergunnah Ditto	480 9 12	356 6 104	946 15 04	
15	"	Rubeepoor, Pergunnah Ditto	259 17 0	241 2 114	612 9 104	
16	"	Bajpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	63 12 4	53 4 74	139 1 4	
17	"	Islampoor, Pergunnah Ditto	119 0 0	106 5 114	284 1 24	
18	"	Neelpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	423 14 3	342 6 54	908 15 11	
19	"	Bramunsasum, Pergunnah Ditto	263 15 12	253 11 104	595 6 104	
20	"	Ghosekheera, Pergunnah Ditto	3184 1 8	2737 8 5	7263 0 3	
21	"	Hantmaleda, Pergunnah Ditto	582 16 4	366 12 14	971 1 6	
22	"	Panohgarea, Pergunnah Ditto	246 3 8	151 4 11	402 4 114	
23	"	Kaleekadechee, Pergunnah Ditto	195 16 12	227 9 14	608 5 3	
24	"	Kalooa Akoob, Pergunnah Ditto	374 2 8	384 2 74	1033 10 9	
25	"	Rutunpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	373 17 0	402 6 3	1072 3 84	
26	"	Chuck Pulana, Pergunnah Ditto	109 13 0	117 13 44	312 5 74	
27	"	Beersingpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	339 1 14	290 11 94	776 1 44	
28	"	Chuck Rampoor, Pergunnah Ditto	570 1 0	361 2 5	957 2 11	
29	"	Nuraneegarea, Pergunnah Ditto	390 0 0	320 15 104	864 8 11	
30	"	Dooan, Pergunnah Ditto	112 19 4	99 2 114	269 3 84	
31	"	Damoodurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	1106 5 6	1135 8 34	2987 11 34	
32	"	Beersapoor, Pergunnah Ditto	493 13 11	485 2 94	1285 1 7	
33	"	Bar Fulaspoor, Pergunnah Ditto	737 13 4	974 13 54	2596 11 8	
34	"	Chuck Amud, Pergunnah Ditto	129 11 0	84 11 104	228 4 94	
35	"	Baroonea, Pergunnah Ditto	294 6 0	260 0 114	693 0 8	
36	"	Sreedhurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	617 13 10	652 10 7	1703 10 4	
37	"	Autla, Pergunnah Ditto	184 0 8	201 1 34	538 15 64	
38	"	Kaloan Bindabun, Pergunnah Ditto	1261 0 8	1014 6 24	2642 4 74	
39	"	Gogram, Pergunnah Ditto	357 3 4	343 4 54	892 1 64	
40	"	Ambadeghee, Pergunnah Ditto	1118 5 6	724 11 84	1920 13 74	
41	"	Bhagepoor, Pergunnah Ditto	488 11 12	379 1 3	1020 4 04	
42	"	Earpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	87 1 0	69 15 84	172 7 2	
43	"	Koolgarea, Pergunnah Ditto	187 19 6	190 7 14	510 12 04	
44	"	Chuck Basoadab, Pergunnah Ditto	830 11 10	859 15 9	2290 1 104	
45	"	Ujmutpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	109 19 8	100 5 54	263 15 04	
46	"	Pushung, Pergunnah Ditto	366 17 0	157 5 64	421 15 44	
47	"	Gholooe, Pergunnah Ditto	995 2 12	911 2 84	2353 11 2	
48	"	Kristopoor, Pergunnah Ditto	239 11 4	229 2 94	599 10 9	
49	"	Mohespoor, Pergunnah Ditto	261 7 0	194 4 94	514 2 8	
50	"	Joonea, Pergunnah Ditto	128 9 12	77 10 1	207 1 7	
	"		106 11 0	132 11 54	356 2 54	

The farming lease of these Mehals will expire in 1864-65=1271 U.
The rent paid on such lease is the amount shown in Column 5.

F. R. COCKERELL,

Offg. Collector.

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, }
The 15th September 1860.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Cachar Mela, or Annual Fair, will be held at Silchar, in Cachar, on the 30th and 31st December 1860, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of January 1861.

Prizes will be given for the best specimens of Cattle, Raw Products, and Manufactures brought for Sale, a competent Committee being selected to determine the above.

Shops will be erected as heretofore for the convenience of Traders who may feel disposed to attend.

Races, Games, &c., open to all, will be held as usual, and a display of Fire-works take place.

N. B.—The last Mela was attended by a great concourse of people, and the results were so gratifying, as to encourage its continuance annually. Many Buffaloes, Cows, Ponies, and Goods of all sorts and kinds were brought for sale, and readily disposed of.

J. F. SHERER,
Offg. Superintendent.

ZILLAH CACHAR;
Superintendent's Office,
The 16th July 1860. }

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in a Cause of Mumford *vs.* Creswell instituted therein for the Administration of the Estate of Edward Miller Cowell, formerly of the City of Calcutta, in the East Indies, Merchant, afterwards of the City of Gibraltar, and late of Great Malvern, in the County of Worcester, in England, who died at Great Malvern, aforesaid, in or about the month of April 1859, and who by his last Will, dated the 7th June 1858, which, with a Codicil thereto, has been proved in Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, and in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, made certain dispositions in favor of the charitable objects hereinafter mentioned, and by which Decree the following enquiries are directed (that is to say), whether at the date of the said Testator's Will, or of his death, there was and whether there now is any and what Endowment or Charitable Institution for the benefit of Widows or Children of European or White Soldiers, Sailors, or Marines, who, at the Testator's death, had or since have been killed in the War against the Mutineers and Rebels in India, and whether in the Administration or Distribution of the Funds belonging to such Endowment or Charitable Institution any and what distinction is made as to the creed of such Soldiers, Sailors, or Marines, or of their Widows or Children, and what Institution was described or referred to in the Testator's Will by the name of the Lawrence Asylum in India, and the nature of such Institution, and whether any and what religious distinctions are made therein, and whether at the date of the Testator's Will, or at the time of his death, there was, and whether there now is any and what Endowment or Charitable Institution for the relief or benefit of any Soldiers, Sailors, or Marines, wounded in the said War, and so seriously maimed as to be unable to serve longer in their profession, and whether in the Administration or Distribution of the Funds belonging to such Endowment or Charitable Institution, any

and what preference is shown or given to the objects thereof who have been deprived of sight from their or his wounds, and whether there are any and what Treasurers or other Officers authorized to receive moneys on behalf of the said respective Endowments or Charitable Institutions. Notice is hereby given, that all Endowments or Charitable Institutions and Persons claiming the benefit of the said Decree are, by their Solicitors on or before the 11th day of January 1861, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls' Yard, Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Thursday, the 17th day of January 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Claims. Dated this 6th August 1860.

GEO. HUME,
Chief Clerk.

FRESHFIELDS AND NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in a Cause of Mumford against Creswell, the Creditors, resident in India, of Edward Miller Cowell, formerly of the City of Calcutta, in the East Indies, Merchant, afterwards of the City of Gibraltar, and late of Great Malvern, in the County of Worcester, in England, Esquire, who died at Great Malvern, aforesaid, in or about the month of April 1859, are by their Solicitors on or before the 11th day of January 1861, to come in and prove their debts at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls' Yard, Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Thursday, the 17th day of January 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Claims. Dated this 9th day of August 1860.

GEO. HUME,
Chief Clerk.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of John } On Saturday, the 8th
Newson, an Insolvent. } day of September instant, an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 3rd day of May to the 1st day of September 1860, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of October next, should be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a Dividend.

“Any Creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.”

J. Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Edward Davey Fabian, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 8th day of September instant, an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1857 to the 1st day of September 1860, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of October next, should be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a Dividend.

“Any Creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.”

J. Cochrane, Official Assignee.

In the matter of George May, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 8th day of September instant, an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 29th day of September 1859 to the 31st day of August 1860, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of October next, should be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a Dividend.

“Any Creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.”

J. Cochrane, Official Assignee.

In the matter of John Hutcheson Fergusson and another, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 8th day of September instant, an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of February to the 31st day of August 1860, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of October next, should be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a Dividend.

“Any Creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvents, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.”

J. Cochrane, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Joseph Clarke, of Cossitollah in Calcutta, lately carrying on trade and business in Calcutta, as Shipping Agent, Wine Merchant, and Boarding House-keeper, and now carrying on trade and business in Cossitollah in Calcutta, in co-partnership with Mohindrololl Dutt and Poornochunder Seal, as Retail Wine Merchants, under the name, style, and firm of Joseph Clarke and Co., an Insolvent.

Swinhoe and Beeby, Attorneys.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI., Vic. cap. XXII., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 11th day of September instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Joseph Clarke, of Cossitollah in Calcutta, lately carrying on trade and business in Calcutta as Shipping Agent, Wine Merchant, and Boarding House keeper, and now carrying on trade and business in Cossitollah in Calcutta, in co-partnership with Mohindrololl Dutt and Poornochunder Seal, as Retail Wine Merchants, under the name, style, and firm of Joseph Clarke and Co., an Insolvent.

Swinhoe and Beeby, Attorneys.

On Tuesday, the 11th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent he heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

In the matter of Charles Emil Falk, late of Gorastan's Lane, Park Street, in Calcutta, carrying on business as an Architect, Civil Engineer, and General Contractor of Brick and Wood-work for Government, in co-partnership with Mr. George Mylne, at No. 4-1, Royd Street, in Calcutta, under the style or firm of Charles Falk and Company, an Insolvent.

Shircore, Attorney.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 15th day of September instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Thomas William Payne and another, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 8th day of September instant, it was ordered that the first Saturday in the month of September 1861, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvents be discharged personally as well as to their after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims and demands of and against the said Insolvents at the time of the filing of their petition for relief.

Pittar, Attorney.

In the matter of Kunoyaloll Doobay, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 8th day of September instant, it was ordered that the petitions of the said several Insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., be dismissed.

In the matter of Agahossain Ally Espahaney, an Insolvent.

Gillanders and Weskin, Attorneys.

Oehme, Barrow, and Sen, Attorneys.

In the matter of Bissonauth Dutt, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Mokunddohurry Shaw, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Modeenah Saheb, an Insolvent. } as to all persons named in their respective Schedules as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively.

Piddington, *Attorney*.

Gillanders and Weskin, *Attorneys*.

Goodall, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Dhone Bibee, of Taltollah, in Calcutta, wife of Thorab Sircar, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 15th day of September instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 6th day of October next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Leslie, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Callachund Chunder, of Jorasanko in Calcutta, lately carrying on business as a Merchant in co-partnership with Sreenauth Sein, of Cotton Street in Calcutta, under the name or style of Sreenauth Sein and Callachund Chunder, and as Banian to Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, and Cowie, of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, in co-partnership with Gooroochurn Sein, of Cotton Street, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 8th day of September instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Friday, the 28th day of September instant, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 25th day of September instant, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Swinhoe and Law, *Attorneys*.

In the matter of Edward Henry Towndrow Bull, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 15th day of September instant, it was ordered that the hearing of these several matters do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 6th day of October next, and that the order made in these matters for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvents from arrest be enlarged to the said 6th day of October next, and that the said Insolvents do then respectively attend to be examined by the said Court.

In the matter of Kulleemuddeen Khansamah, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 15th day of September instant, it was ordered that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., be dismissed.

Goodall, *Attorney*.

Downing, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Agamahomed Ally, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 15th day of September instant, it was ordered that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., be dismissed.

Leslie, *Attorney*.

In the matter of Isserchunder Bose and Nilcomul Mitter, of Hoo-gulkorrah, in Calcutta, lately carrying on trade and business at Burra Bazar, as Cloth Merchants, under the name, style, and firm of Isserchunder Bose and Nilcomul Mitter, Insolvents. }

On Saturday, the 8th day of September instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 6th day of October next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 6th day of October next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Leslie and Pearson, *Attorneys*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 18th September 1860.

Notice.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. GEORGE GARDEN NICOL in our Firm ceased on the 30th ultimo.

HAMILTON, GRAY AND CO.

SINGAPORE, }
The 2nd July 1860.

Notice.

MR. CHARLES HENRY HALDANE WILSON is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

HAMILTON, GRAY AND CO.

SINGAPORE, }
The 2nd July 1860.

Lost or Destroyed,

THE under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes, of the 4 per Cent. Loan of 1854-55, dated the 30th June 1854, formerly standing in the name of Nawab Yusuf Alee Khan, of Rampore, and last endorsed to the undersigned Proprietor.

Payment of these Notes, and of Interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note, in favor of the Proprietor:—

No. 39059, for Co.'s Rupees 4,000.

HYDER HOSEIN KHAN,
Of Rampore in Rohilkund.

The 6th September 1860.

Lost.

THE Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 4027 of 22592 of 1842-43 and 18216 of 1842-43 of 4 per Cent Loan, for Company's Rupees 10,000 each, standing in the name of Bissonauth Chunder, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Notes, and of Interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to the Government for the issue of Duplicate Notes, in favor of the Proprietor.

BISSONAUTH CHUNDER,
Bahala, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

Lost,

THE Government Promissory Note, No. 3509 of 1842-43, of the (4) four per Cent. Loan, dated the 1st February 1843, for Company's Rupees (1,100) one thousand and one hundred, standing in the name of Joynarain Mookerjee, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note, and of Interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note, in favor of the Proprietor.

JOYNARAIN MOOKERJEE,
Commissariat Writer.

FEROZEPORE,
The 8th September 1860. }

LOST, IN April last, during transit by post between Calcutta and Bareilly, Second Half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 09678, for Rupees 50; and First Halves of Bank of Bengal Notes, Nos. 06491, 06647, 07024, 08871, 09307, 09648, 09932, 10624, 10646, 11181, for Rupees 10 each. Any information respecting them to be addressed to

MR. E. GILES, Fort William.

Lost,

THE First Half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 17796, for Rupees 50.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 1319.

The 12th September 1860.—The Overland Mail, per Steamer *Candia*, will be closed on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia, can be sent by this opportunity.

Weight.	Via	Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
Under ½ ounce	Rs.	0 6 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ½ "	"	0 8 0	" 0 4 0
" 1 "	"	0 14 0	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	"	1 0 0	" 1 0 0

No. 2638.

The 18th September 1860.—There will be no After-Packet on this occasion, owing to the Mail Steamer *Candia* proceeding to Sea on the evening of the 23rd instant without anchoring at Kedgerree.

No. 1302.

The 7th September 1860.—Notice is hereby given that the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Screw-steamer *Lancefield*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 1319.

The 13th September 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that, in consequence of the departure of the Steamer *Lancefield* having been postponed, the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 1340.

The 13th September 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that the Letters for the Overland Mail despatched from this Office up to the 31st ultimo, and the Express Mail of the 1st instant, were in time for the Steamer that left Bombay on the 11th instant.

It is hereby Notified that, unless marked for particular Ships, all Letters received at the General Post Office between Monday the 10th September 1860 and Sunday the 16th September 1860, both dates inclusive, were despatched by the under-mentioned Vessel, which sailed from Calcutta on dates specified.—

Letters received on dates from and to	By what Ship despatched.	Bound to	REMARKS.
10th to 16th September 1860	Steamer <i>Burnah</i> ...	Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmen ..	Left Town on the 17th September 1860

The 18th September 1860.



The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1860.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE 8TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

THE following Act, passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 11th September, 1860, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XL of 1860.

An Act to Amend Act XXXVI of 1860.

WHEREAS it is expedient to Amend Act XXXVI of 1860 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamp Duties); It is enacted as follows :—

I. So much of the aforesaid Act as imposes Duties on Bills of Exchange, Letters of Credit, Drafts, Cheques on Bankers or others, Promissory Notes, Hoondees, and other Orders and Obligations for the payment of money,

Act not to come into force as regards Bills of Exchange &c payable after date or sight, until 1st January 1861. not being Bonds or other Instruments or Writings bearing the attestation of one or more witnesses, it payable at any period not exceeding one year after date or sight, or otherwise relates to such Instruments, shall not come into force until the 1st of January 1861, or until such subsequent date as the Governor-General in Council by an order in the Gazette previous to the said date may prescribe. Until that date all Regulations and Acts or parts thereof which are repealed by Section I of the aforesaid Act shall remain in full force as regards all such Instruments as aforesaid. Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect Drafts or Orders for the payment of money on demand, and bearing the date on which the Draft or Order is made.

II. If any person shall affix or use any adhesive Postage Stamp, which to his knowledge shall have been taken off or removed from any paper whereon any Receipt or any Draft, Order, or Bill of Exchange, or other Instrument requiring a Stamp under the said Act

shall have been written, or from any letter or packet, to or for any Receipt, Draft, Order, or Bill of Exchange or other Instrument so requiring a Stamp, or to or for any paper whereon the same shall be or be intended to be written, or to or for any letter or packet—every person so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

III. On and after the 1st January 1861, or such subsequent date as the Governor-General in Council, by an order in the Gazette, may prescribe, the Duty chargeable on the transfer of the shares of any Banking Corporation or Joint Stock Company which by any Law applicable to such Corporation or Company can be effected by simple endorsement, shall be denoted by an adhesive Stamp or more than one adhesive Stamp; and all the provisions of the said Act relating to the use of adhesive Stamps on Bills of Exchange and the like, shall be applicable to such adhesive Stamps used as aforesaid. Until the 1st January 1861, or such subsequent date as may be prescribed, every transfer of the shares of any such Corporation or Company which can now be effected by endorsement, shall be accompanied by a Deed or Memorandum of transfer bearing a Stamp of the value prescribed for such transfers, otherwise the transferee shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of the requisite Stamp.

IV. The rates of Duties prescribed in Article 4 of Schedule A of the said Act for inland and foreign Bills payable at any period not exceeding one year after date or sight, shall, as soon as the Law imposing such Duties shall come into operation, be the rates of Duties to be imposed on Letters of Credit, Drafts, Cheques on Bankers, Promissory Notes, Hoondees, and other Orders and Obligations for the payment of money at any period as aforesaid, not being Bonds or Instruments or Writings bearing the attestation of one or more witnesses.

V. Sections XXI and XXII of Act XXXVI of 1860 are repealed, and the following new Sections shall be read as Sections XXI and XXII of the said Act :—

“ XXI. Every Vender of Stamps shall write on the back of each Stamp which he sells, except adhesive Stamps and Stamps used for Receipts, or for Bills of Exchange, Promissory, Notes, Drafts, or other Orders for money, Bankers agreements for loans, or Bills of Lading, the date of issue, the name of the person to whom it is issued, and his own ordinary signature, on pain of a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.”

“ XXII. Any Vender who shall knowingly write a false name or date on the back of any Stamp which he is required to endorse under the foregoing Section, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, or imprisonment not exceeding three months or both.”

VI. Article 28 of Schedule A. of the said Act is repealed, and the following words shall be read as Article 28 of the said Schedule of the said Act :—

“ 28. Engagements to cultivate, produce, provide, or deliver any Article of Commerce in consideration of advance made. } Shall be charged on the amount advanced at the rate of Bonds.”

Act XXXVI of 1860 not to extend to the Straits Settlement. VII. The said Act XXXVI of 1860 shall not extend to the Straits Settlement.

VIII. This Act shall be read and construed as part of Act XXXVI of 1860.

M. WALIE,
Clerk of the Council.

THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 15th September 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon (under a suspension of the Standing Orders) within a week :—

A Bill to authorize and regulate the Emigration of Native laborers to the French Colonies.

WHEREAS a Convention is contemplated between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of the French comprising the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

The French Government shall be at liberty to recruit and engage laborers for the French Colonies in the Indian territories belonging to Great Britain, and to embark Emigrants, being subjects

of Her Britannic Majesty, either in British or French Ports in India, under the conditions hereinafter stipulated.

ARTICLE II.

The French Government shall intrust the direction of its operations in every centre of recruitment to an Agent chosen by itself.

Those Agents must be approved by the British Government.

Such approval is assimilated, with regard to the right of granting and withdrawal, to the Exequatur given to Consular Agents.

ARTICLE III.

This recruitment shall be effected conformably to the regulations which now exist, or may hereafter be established, for the recruitment of laborers for British Colonies.

ARTICLE IV.

The French Agent shall, with regard to the operations of recruitment which are intrusted to him, enjoy for himself and for the persons whom he may employ, all the facilities and advantages afforded to the recruiting Agents for British Colonies.

ARTICLE V.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty shall appoint in those British Ports where Emigrants may be embarked, an Agent who shall be specially charged with the care of their interests.

In French Ports the same duty with regard to Indian subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be confided to the British Consular Agent.

Under the term “ Consular Agents,” are comprised Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and all other Commissioned Consular Officers.

ARTICLE VI.

No Emigrant shall be embarked unless the Agent described in the preceding Article shall have been enabled to satisfy himself either that the Emigrant is not a British subject or, if a British subject, that his engagement is voluntary, that he has a perfect knowledge of the nature of his contract, of the place of his destination, of the probable length of his voyage, and of the different advantages connected with his engagement.

ARTICLE VII.

The contracts of service, with the exception provided for by Section 4 of Article IX, and by Section 2 of Article X, shall be made in India, and shall either bind the Emigrant to serve a person designated by name, or to serve a person to whom he shall be allotted by the proper authority on his arrival in the Colony.

ARTICLE VIII.

The contracts shall, moreover, make stipulation for :—

1. The duration of the engagement at the expiration of which the Emigrant shall receive a return-passage to India at the expense of the French Government, and the terms on which it will be competent to him to abandon or renounce his right to a free return-passage.

2. The number of days and hours of work.

3. The wages and rations, as well as the rate of payment for extra work, and all the advantages promised to the Emigrant.

4. Gratuitous medical treatment for the Emigrant, except in cases where, in the opinion of the proper Government Officer, his illness shall have arisen from his own misconduct.

In every contract of engagement there shall be inserted an exact copy of Articles IX, X, XX, and XXI of the present Convention.

ARTICLE IX.

1. The duration of the Immigrant's engagement shall not be more than five years. In case, however, he shall be duly proved to have absented himself from work, he shall be bound to serve a number of days equal to the time of his absence.

2. At the expiration of that period, every Indian who shall have attained the age of ten years at the time of his departure from India, shall be entitled to a return-passage at the expense of the French Government.

3. If he can show that his conduct has been regular and that he has the means of subsistence he may be allowed to reside in the Colony without any engagement; but from that time he will lose his right to a free return-passage.

4. If he consents to contract a new engagement, he will be entitled to a bounty, and will retain his right to a return-passage at the expiration of this second engagement.

The right of the Immigrant to a return-passage extends to his wife, and to his children who quitted India under the age of ten years, as well as to those born in the Colonies.

ARTICLE X.

The Immigrant shall not be bound to work more than six days in seven, nor more than nine hours and a half a day.

The conditions of task-work and every other kind of regulation for work, shall be freely arranged with the laborer. The obligation to provide, on holidays, for the care of animals and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

ARTICLE XI.

In British Ports, the arrangements which precede the departure of the Emigrants shall be conformable to those prescribed by the regulations for the British Colonies. In French Ports, the Emigration Agent, or his deputies, shall, on the departure of every Emigrant ship, deliver to the British Consular Agent a nominal list of the Emigrants who are subjects of Her Britannic Majesty,

with a description of their persons, and shall also communicate to him the contracts of which he may require copies. In such case, only one copy shall be given of all contracts of which the provisions are identical.

ARTICLE XII.

In the Ports of embarkation, the Emigrants who are subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be at liberty, conforming to the regulations of Police relative to such establishments, to leave the Dépôts or other place in which they may be lodged in order to communicate with the British Agents, who, on their part may at any reasonable hour visit the places in which the Emigrants, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, are collected or lodged.

ARTICLE XIII.

Emigrants may leave India for the Colonies to the East of the Cape of Good Hope at all times of the year.

For other Colonies they may leave only from the 1st of August to the 15th of March. This arrangement applies only to sailing vessels; vessels using steam power may leave at any time of the year.

Every Emigrant sailing from India for the Antilles between the 1st of March and the 15th of September shall receive at least one double blanket over and above the clothing usually allowed to him, and may make use of it so long as the vessel is outside of the tropics.

ARTICLE XIV.

Every Emigrant vessel must carry an European Surgeon and an Interpreter.

The Captains of Emigrant vessels shall be bound to take charge of any despatch which may be delivered to them by the British Agent at the Port of embarkation for the British Consular Agent at the Port of destination, and to deliver it to the Colonial Government immediately after his arrival.

ARTICLE XV.

In every vessel employed for the conveyance of Emigrants, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the Emigrants shall occupy, either between decks, or in cabins on the upper deck, firmly secured and entirely covered in, a space devoted to their exclusive use. Such cabins and space between decks shall in every part have a height of not less than five feet and a half.

No compartment shall take more than one adult Emigrant for every cubic space of seventy-two feet in the Presidency of Bengal and at Chandernagore, and for every cubic space of sixty feet in other French Ports, and in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

An Emigrant above the age of ten years shall count as an adult, and two children from one to ten years of age shall count as one adult.

A place shall be fitted up for a hospital in every Emigrant ship.

Women and children shall occupy compartments of the vessel distinct and separate from those of the men.

ARTICLE XVI.

Each shipment of Emigrants shall include a proportion of women equal to at least one-fourth of the number of men. After the expiration of three years, the numerical proportion of women shall be raised to one-third; after two years more, it shall be raised to one-half; and after a further period of two years, the proportion shall be the same as may be fixed for the British Colonies.

ARTICLE XVII.

The British Agents at the embarkation, shall have, at all reasonable times, the right of access to every part of the ship which is appropriated to the use of Emigrants.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Governors of the French establishments in India shall make such administrative regulations as may be necessary to ensure the complete execution of the preceding stipulations.

ARTICLE XIX.

On the arrival of any Emigrant ship in any French Colony, the Government shall cause to be transmitted to the British Consular Agent any despatches which it may have received for him, together with—

1. A nominal list of all laborers disembarked who are subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

2. A list of the deaths or births which may have taken place during the voyage.

The Colonial Government shall take the necessary measures to enable the British Consular Agent to communicate with the Emigrants before their distribution in the Colony.

A copy of the "List of Distribution" shall be delivered to the Consular Agent.

He shall be informed of all deaths and births which may occur during the period of engagement, as well as of all changes of employer, and of all departures on a return-passage.

Every fresh engagement, or act of renunciation of the right to a free return-passage, shall be communicated to the Consular Agent.

ARTICLE XX.

All Immigrants, being subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, shall, in the same manner as other subjects of the British Crown, and conformably to the ordinary rules of international law, enjoy, in the French Colonies, the right of claiming the assistance of the British Consular Agents; and no obstacle shall be opposed to the laborers' resorting to the Consular Agent and communicating with him; without prejudice, however, to the obligations arising out of his engagement.

ARTICLE XXI.

In the distribution of laborers no husband shall be separated from his wife, nor any father or mother from their children under fifteen years of age. No laborer shall be required to change his employer without his own consent, unless he be transferred to the Government, or to the person who has acquired the property on which he is employed.

Immigrants who may become permanently incapable of work, either by sickness or by any other cause beyond their own control, shall be sent back at the expense of the French Government, what-

ever time may still be wanting to entitle them to a free return-passage.

ARTICLE XXII.

All operations of immigration may be carried on in the French Colonies by French or British vessels without distinction.

British vessels which may engage in those operations shall be bound to conform to all the measures of Police, health, and equipment which may apply to French vessels.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The labor regulations of Martinique shall serve as the basis for all the regulations of the French Colonies into which Indian Emigrants, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, may be introduced.

The French Government engages not to introduce into those regulations any modification the result of which would be to place the said Indian subjects in an exceptional position, or to impose upon them conditions of labor more stringent than those prescribed by the said regulations.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The present Convention applies to emigration to the Colonies of Re-union, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Guiana.

It may hereafter be applied to immigration to other Colonies in which British Consular Agents shall be established.

ARTICLE XXV.

The provisions of the present Convention relative to the Indian subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall apply to the Natives of every Indian State which is under the protection or political control of Her said Majesty, or of which the Government shall have acknowledged the supremacy of the British Crown.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The present Convention shall begin to take effect on the 1st of August 1861, and shall continue in full force for three years and a half. It shall remain in full force, if notice for its termination be not given in the course of the month of August of the third year, and then notice can be given only in the course of the month of August of each succeeding year.

In case of notice being given for its termination, it shall cease eighteen months afterwards.

It is understood that the stipulations of the present Convention relative to Indian subjects of Her Britannic Majesty introduced into the French Colonies shall be maintained in force in favor of the said Indians until they shall either have been sent back to their own country or have renounced their right to a return-passage.

And whereas a Convention was concluded and signed at Paris on the 25th day of July 1860 between Her said Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and His said Majesty the Emperor of the French consisting of the same Articles, but limited to the emigration to the French Colony of Re-union from British India of Native laborers to the number of not more than six thousand:

And whereas it is necessary in order to give effect to the said Conventions that an Act of the Legislative Council of India should be passed

embodying the terms thereof; It is enacted as follows :—

I. Act XIV of 1839 is repealed as to any contract authorized by this Act with any Natives of India, and as to the knowingly abetting or aiding any Native of India emigrating under the provisions of this Act.

II. The French Government may (subject to the approval of the Governor General of India in Council) nominate a person to be Emigrant Agent under this Act for each of the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Provided that such approval of the Governor General of India in Council shall be assimilated, with regard to the right of granting and withdrawing the same, to the Exequatur given to Consular Agents.

III. The Agents so nominated and approved as aforesaid shall be authorized to act as Emigrant Agents at the said Ports respectively, and shall exercise all the powers conferred on Emigrant Agents by this Act.

IV. The Protector of Emigrants, at each of these Ports aforesaid, shall act for the British Government as Protector of laborers emigrating under the provisions of this Act.

V. The Emigrant Agents under this Act shall, with regard to the operations of recruitment which are entrusted to them, enjoy for themselves and the persons whom they may employ in the management of the said operation, all the facilities and advantages afforded to the Emigrant Agents for British Colonies.

VI. No Emigrant shall be embarked under this Act unless the Protector of Emigrants shall have been enabled to satisfy himself either that such Emigrant is not a British subject, or if a British subject, that his engagement is voluntary, and that he has a perfect knowledge of the nature of his contract, of the place of destination, of the probable length of his voyage, and of the different advantages connected with his engagement.

VII. All contracts of service made with laborers emigrating under this Act, except the contracts mentioned in Section IV of Article IX and Section IV of Article X aforesaid, shall be made in British India, and shall either bind the Emigrant to serve a person designated by name, or to serve a person to whom he shall be allotted by the proper authority on his arrival in the Colony to which he emigrates.

VIII. The contracts of service shall make provision for—

1. The duration of the engagement at the expiration of which the Emigrant shall receive a return-passage to India at the expense of the French Government, and the terms on which it will be competent to him to abandon or renounce his right to a free return-passage.

2. The number of days and hours of work.

3. The wages and rations as well as the rate of payment for extra work, and all the advantages promised to the Emigrant.

4. Gratuitous medical treatment for the Emigrant, except in cases where, in the opinion of the proper Government Officer, his illness shall have arisen from his own misconduct.

5. In every contract of engagement there shall be inserted an exact copy of Articles IX, X, XX, and XXI, of the Convention hereinbefore recited.

IX. *Clause 1.*—The duration of the Emigrant's engagement shall not be more than five years. In case, however, he shall be duly proved to have absented himself from work, he shall be bound to serve a number of days equal to the time of his absence.

Clause 2.—At the expiration of that period, every Native of India who shall have attained the age of ten years at the time of his departure from India, shall be entitled to a return-passage at the expense of the French Government.

Clause 3. If he can show that his conduct has been regular and that he has the means of subsistence, he may be allowed to reside in the Colony without any engagement, but from that time he will lose his right to a free return-passage.

Clause 4.—The right of the Emigrant to a return-passage extends to his wife and to his children who quitted India under the age of ten years, as well as to those born in the Colonies.

X. *Clause 1.*—The Emigrant shall not be bound to work more than six days in seven nor more than nine hours and a half a day.

Clause 2.—The condition of task-work and every other kind of regulation for work shall be freely arranged with the laborer. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

XI. It shall not be lawful to convey any Emigrant, being a native of India, who may embark for the purpose of laboring for hire in either of the Colonies hereinafter mentioned from any of the Ports aforesaid in any ship or vessel, unless a license be obtained for carrying Emigrants in any such ship or vessel from the Government of the Presidency or place in which the Port is situated. A fee, not exceeding one Rupee per Emigrant, as may be regulated from time to time by the local Government, shall be demandable in respect of every such license, which fee shall be carried to the credit of the said Government, and the granting or withholding any such license shall be entirely discretionary with the Government, and in consideration of such license the Master of every ship conveying or destined to convey Emigrants from India, shall execute a Bond binding himself and his owners in a penal sum of ten thousand Rupees to conform to the several conditions herein provided, and the said Bond shall be executed in duplicate, that it may be put in suit either at the place of execution or in the Colony to which the Emigrants are to be conveyed, and one copy shall be forwarded to the Government

of such Colony, to be dealt with as the case may require. And every ship or vessel in which any such Emigrant shall be conveyed without a licence being obtained as aforesaid shall be liable to be forfeited, and the Master thereof shall be liable, as for a misdemeanor, to a fine of one hundred Rupees for every such Emigrant so illegally conveyed.

XII. It shall not be lawful for the Master of any vessel licensed as above mentioned to receive on board any Emigrant laborer, as above provided, unless such laborer shall have in his possession and show a certificate or pass, to be given to him by the Emigrant Agent of the Port under this Act, countersigned by the Protector of Emigrants, stating his name and the name of his father, and his age, and certifying that, having appeared before such Agent, he has declared his willingness to proceed to work for hire in the Colony to which such vessel is bound and has been engaged by hire as an Emigrant to such Colony on the part of the Government thereof.

XIII. Every such Emigrant Agent shall ascertain, by personal communication with every Emigrant previously to his or her embarkation from the Port or place for which such Agent shall have been appointed, that such Emigrant has not been induced to emigrate by any fraud, false, or unreasonable expectation, and is aware of the distance of the Colony to which he or she is about to emigrate from the place where he or she is about to embark, and such Agent shall explain the real advantages likely to be derived by such Emigrant from a removal to such Colony, at the same time cautioning such Emigrant against unreasonable and unwarrantable expectations; and such Agent shall also ascertain that every such Emigrant is in good health and not incapacitated from labor by old age, bodily infirmity, or disease.

XIV Before any ship or vessel, so licensed to carry Emigrant laborers as above provided, shall be cleared out from any of the aforesaid Ports for any of the Colonies hereinafter mentioned, it shall be necessary for the Master of such ship or vessel, provided any Emigrant of the description aforesaid shall embark therein, to obtain from the Emigration Agent, so nominated and authorized at such Port as aforesaid, a certificate, under the hand of such Agent, to the effect following, that is to say—

First.—That such Agent has by personal communication done what is required on the part of such Agent by the foregoing Section; provided always that every such Agent shall make the enquiries specified in such Section in an open Court or public Office to which all persons shall have admission.

Second.—That all the directions contained in this Act for ensuring the health and safety of passengers have been duly complied with.

XV. The probable lengths of the voyages to the several French Colonies from the Ports aforesaid shall be as follows:—

From the Port of Calcutta to Re-union—
Between the months of April and October inclusive, ten weeks.

Between the months of November and March inclusive, eight weeks.

From the Port of Madras—

Between the months of April and October inclusive, seven weeks.

Between the months of November and March inclusive, five weeks.

From the Port of Bombay—

Between the months of April and September inclusive five weeks, and between the months of October and March inclusive, six weeks.

From the Port of Calcutta to Martinique, Gaudeloupe and its dependencies, twenty weeks.

From the Port of Madras, nineteen weeks.

From the Port of Bombay, nineteen weeks.

From the Port of Calcutta to Guiana, twenty-six weeks.

From the Port of Madras, nineteen weeks.

From the Port of Bombay, nineteen weeks.

XVI. There shall be actually laden on board of every ship or vessel conveying Emigrants into any of the Colonies aforesaid at the time of departure of such ship or vessel from the Port at which such laborers shall be embarked, good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the said passengers, over and above the victualling of the crew, to the amount or in the proportion following: that is to say—a supply of water to the amount of five gallons for every week of the computed voyage for every passenger on board such ship or vessel, such water being carried in tanks or sweet casks; and a supply of rice, bread, biscuit, flour, oatmeal, or bread stuffs to the amount of seven pounds weight to every week of the computed voyage for every such passenger. Provided always that, when any such ship or vessels shall be destined to call at a Port or place in the course of her voyage for the purpose of filling up her water-casks, a supply of water at the rate before mentioned for every week of an average voyage to such Port or place of calling shall be deemed to be a compliance with this Regulation; and provided that the preceding Regulation regarding food shall be deemed to have been complied with in any case when it shall be made to appear that, by the special authority of the Governor General of India in Council, any other articles of food were substituted for the articles above enumerated, as being in his judgment equivalent thereto. Provided also that when any such ship or vessel is fitted with Nor-mandy's Apparatus for distilling sea water, a reduction shall be allowed of one-third in the quantity of water required to be provided as aforesaid.

Amount of proportion of provisions to be carried by Emigrant vessel over and above the victualling of the crew.

Proviso.

XVII. Before any such ship or vessel shall be cleared out on any such voyage, the Emigrant Agent appointed for the Port or place from which such ship or vessel shall be cleared out, shall survey or cause to be surveyed by some competent person, the provisions and water hereinbefore required to be on board for the consumption of passengers, and shall ascertain that the same are in good and sweet conditions, and also that, over and above the same, there is on board an ample supply of water and stores for the victualling of the crew of the ship or vessel, and shall also ascertain that such ship or vessel is generally reputed sea-worthy, and that the directions hereinbefore contained for ensuring the health and safety of the passengers have been complied with, and shall grant a certificate thereof, under his hand, to the Master of such ship or vessel.

XVIII. The Master of every ship or vessel conveying Emigrants to any of the said Colonies shall be bound to provide for and furnish to every such Emigrant, and his wife and children, sufficient quantity of good and wholesome provisions for his, her, and their daily maintenance during such voyage, and during the space of forty-eight hours next after the arrival of such ship or vessel at the place of destination.

XIX. Two copies of these Regulations, and two copies of a translation thereof in the Bengalee language or such other language as the local Government may direct, authenticated by the signature of the Emigrant Agent at the Port or place at which such Emigrants shall embark, shall be delivered to the Master by such Agent at the time of clearance, and shall be kept on board of every ship or vessel carrying such Emigrants as aforesaid, during the whole voyage, and one of such copies or translations shall, upon request made at reasonable times to the Master of the ship or vessel, be produced to any passenger for his perusal.

XX. The Master of every ship or vessel carrying Emigrants from British India to any of the Colonies aforesaid shall, before clearing out such ship or vessel, deliver to such Emigrant Agent, at the Port or place from which such vessel is cleared out, a list in writing, together with a duplicate of the same, specifying, as accurately as may be, the names, ages, and occupations of all and every the Emigrants on board such ship or vessel, and such Agent shall thereupon deliver to the said Master the counterpart of such list signed by such Agent; and the said Master shall, on the arrival of such ship or vessel at the place of destination, and previous to the disembarkation of any such Emigrants, give notice of the arrival of such ship or vessel, and deliver the said counterpart of such list to the Protector of Emigrants appointed, or to be appointed, at the Colony at which the said ship or vessel may have arrived.

XXI. Before any ship or vessel shall be cleared out from any of the aforesaid Ports, for any of the said Colonies, it shall be necessary for the Master thereof to deliver to the Emigration Agent, so nominated and authorized at such

Port as aforesaid, the list specified in the foregoing Section, and to obtain such duplicate thereof as is required by the said Section.

XXII. If the Master of any ship or vessel shall, at any of the Ports aforesaid, take on board such ship or vessel any Emigrant laborer of the description aforesaid and shall clear such ship or vessel for any of the said Colonies without having fully complied with every particular herein required previously to clearance, he shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every Emigrant laborer so taken on board his ship or vessel.

XXIII. If the Master of any ship or vessel shall, after having cleared such ship or vessel at any such Port as aforesaid for any of the said Colonies, take on board any such Emigrant laborer as aforesaid without having entered such Emigrant laborer in such list as aforesaid or without having obtained such duplicate as aforesaid containing the entry of such Emigrant prior to clearance, he shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for every Emigrant so taken on board his ship or vessel.

XXIV. If any Master of any ship or vessel cleared for any of the said Colonies as aforesaid shall, after having obtained such certificate as aforesaid, fraudulently do or suffer to be done any act or thing whereby such certificate shall become inapplicable to the altered state of the ship or vessel, its passengers, or other matters to which such certificate relates, such Master shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five thousand Rupees, besides incurring a forfeiture of any Bond executed in consideration of any license obtained for the vessel as originally described.

XXV. All the powers vested by law in the Officers of Customs in regard to the searching and detention of ships or vessels or otherwise for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by such Officers for the prevention of illegal embarkation of such Emigrants as aforesaid on board ships or vessels bound for any of the said Colonies and of other offences against this Act; and all Pilots in the service of the Government of India shall be invested with the same powers and be charged with the same duties as preventive Officers of Customs in this behalf.

XXVI. Whenever a vessel shall clear from Calcutta for any of the said Colonies with Emigrant laborers duly embarked thereon, the Customs Officer on board such vessel shall countersign the pass or certificate brought on board such vessel by every such Emigrant laborer and shall keep a register of every such Emigrant laborer as may come on board. And such Customs Officer shall remain on board such vessel until she shall arrive in Saugor

roads and shall not come away until muster of the

To muster crew and passengers and Emigrant laborers has been made in his presence and in that of the Pilot in charge of the vessel; and after the Customs Officer has taken muster and quitted the vessel the Pilot shall continue to exercise the duties indicated in Section of this Act; and it shall be lawful for him, if he shall deem it necessary, to require the Master or Commander to take a general muster of the crew and passengers and Emigrant laborers on board, and to sign a muster roll so taken. And every such Custom House Officer and Pilot shall make a complete report of the

Report of Emigrants on board. Emigrant laborers on board of any ship at the time of his quitting the same, and such report shall contain a declaration that to the best of the declarant's belief no additional Emigrant laborers have been received on board since obtaining the certificate and that nothing else has been done or omitted to be done in the ship or vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act; and every such report or muster (if any) shall be transmitted without delay to the Emigration Agent of the Port. And any Custom House Officer or Pilot who shall wilfully make a false, erroneous, or incomplete report of the Emigrant laborers on board of any ship, or who shall connive at the unauthorized embarkation of any such Emigrant laborers shall be liable, besides dismissal, to a fine of five hundred Rupees, commutable if not paid to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for six months, and the penalty shall be adjudged in like manner as similar penalties are adjudged for offences committed in respect to the Customs Revenue.

Penalty. report of the Emigrant laborers on board of any ship, or who shall connive at the unauthorized embarkation of any such Emigrant laborers shall be liable, besides dismissal, to a fine of five hundred Rupees, commutable if not paid to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for six months, and the penalty shall be adjudged in like manner as similar penalties are adjudged for offences committed in respect to the Customs Revenue.

XXVII. If any person shall forge or shall use knowingly it to be forged any document required by this Act, such person shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding seven years.

Punishment for forgery of document required by this Act. such person shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding seven years.

XXVIII. All the several penalties to which the Masters of ships or vessels are liable by this Act shall be enforced by information laid before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace at the instance of the Emigration Agent or of any Officer appointed for the purpose by the Government of the Presidency or place, or may be enforced by putting in suit the Bond given by the Master if such Bond has been given in consideration of the license granted to the ship.

Penalties how to be enforced. are liable by this Act shall be enforced by information laid before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace at the instance of the Emigration Agent or of any Officer appointed for the purpose by the Government of the Presidency or place, or may be enforced by putting in suit the Bond given by the Master if such Bond has been given in consideration of the license granted to the ship.

XXIX. In the said Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, the Emigrants before departure may at any time leave the dépôt to communicate with the Protector. Emigrants who are subjects of Her Majesty shall be at liberty, in conformity to the regulations of Police relating to the dépôts where such Emigrants reside prior to departure, to leave such dépôts or other places in which they may be lodged in order to communicate with the Protector of Emigrants, who on his part may at any reasonable hour visit the places in which the Emigrants, subjects of Her Majesty as aforesaid, are collected or lodged.

XXX. Clause. 1.—Emigrants may leave India for Re-union at all times of the year.

• Clause 2.—For the other Colonies aforesaid they may leave only from the 1st of August to the 15th of March. This arrangement applies only to

sailing vessels; vessels using steam power may leave at any time of the year.

Clause 3.—Every Emigrant sailing from India for the Antilles between the 1st of March and the 15th of September shall receive at least one double blanket over and above the clothing usually allowed to him and may make use of it so long as the vessel is outside of the tropics.

XXXI. Every Emigrant vessel must carry an European Surgeon and an Interpreter. The Captains of Emigrant vessels shall be bound to take charge of any despatch which may be delivered to them by the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of embarkation for the British Consular Agent at the Port of destination, and to deliver it to the Colonial Government immediately after his arrival.

XXXII. Clause 1.—In every vessel employed for the conveyance of Emigrants, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the Emigrants shall occupy, either between decks, or in cabins on the upper deck firmly secured and entirely covered in, a space devoted to their exclusive use. Such cabins and space between decks shall in every part have a height of five feet and a half.

Clause 2.—No compartment shall take more than one adult Emigrant for every cubic space of seventy two feet in the Presidency of Bengal, and for every cubic space of sixty feet in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

Clause 3.—An Emigrant above the age of ten years shall count as an adult, and two children from one to ten years of age shall count as one adult.

Clause 4.—A place shall be fitted up for a hospital in every Emigrant ship.

Clause 5.—Women and children shall occupy compartments of the vessel distinct and separate from those of the men.

XXXIII. Each shipment of Emigrants shall include a proportion of women equal to at least one-fourth of the number of men. After the expiration of three years, the numerical proportion of women shall be raised to one-third; after two years more, it shall be raised to one-half; and after a further period of two years, the proportion shall be the same as has been or may be fixed for the British Colonies.

XXXIV. The Protector of Emigrants, at the embarkation, shall have at all reasonable times the right of access to every part of every ship which is appropriated to the use of Emigrants under this Act.

XXXV. This Act shall take effect as to the Emigration of Native laborers from British India to the number of not more than six thousand to the Island of Re-union from the time of the passing thereof, and shall take effect generally as to Emigration to the said Island and to Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Guiana, from the time when the Convention herein recited and set forth shall have been concluded and signed and shall take effect. From the time this Act shall so take effect, it shall continue in force so long as the said Convention shall continue in force and no longer.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1799.

Fort William, the 19th September 1860.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, DATED THE 9TH AUGUST 1860.

Notifications.—Mr. F. M. Lind; and
" C. J. Mackenzie, of the Civil Service, have been permitted to return to their duty.

Mr. G. Campbell, c. s., has also been permitted to return to his duty *via* Marseilles on the 10th September 1860, retaining his appointment

The following Gentlemen have been granted extensions of leave, for the periods specified, *viz.*—

Mr. H. C. Wake, c. s., six months, Sick Certificate.

Mr. O. Toogood, c. s., six months, private affairs.

Mr. R. Alexander, c. s., six months,

" W. McChlery, c. s., six months,

" G. F. Harvey, c. s., four months,

" H. W. Hammond, c. s., six months,

" C. J. Daniell, c. s., one month,

" W. Robertson, c. s., six months,

" E. McDonell (Uncovenanted) four months, Sick Certificate.

Mr. H. Dewes (Uncovenanted) six months, Sick Certificate.

Mr. J. G. Anderson (Uncovenanted) six months, Sick Certificate.

Mr. H. Read (Uncovenanted) three months, Sick Certificate

Mr. E. Woodcock, c. s., has been granted an extension of leave for six months on private affairs, forfeiting his appointment, and without pay.

Messrs. W. J. Bramly and the Hon'ble H. B. Devereux, of the Civil Service, having submitted Medical Certificates, have been permitted to convert the leaves of absence for six months on private affairs granted to them in India into leaves of absence on Medical Certificate, Mr. Bramly into twelve months, and Mr. Devereux into nine months. They will consequently, in conformity with Clause 4, Section XIV. of the Civil Absentee Rules, be liable for the whole period of their absence to the rules applicable to leave on Medical Certificate.

Mr. J. R. Carnae, c. s., has been granted an extension of leave for six months on Sick Certificate and he has been informed that he must so time his departure from England as to report himself in Calcutta by the 19th December next.

Mr. Octavius Toogood, c. s., and Mr. H. R. Madocks, c. s., have each been permitted to add to their Furlough a period of three months on account of the time occupied in the passage to and from India, in addition to one month's privilege leave to which they were entitled on leaving India.

Messrs. E. H. Anson and J. H. Mangles, of the Civil Service, have been permitted to resign the Service, subject to the production of the usual "No Demand" Certificate.

No. 1800.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to grant Mr. H. P. Owen, Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphs in the Bengal Circle, twelve months' leave of absence to England, on Medical Certificate.

No. 1801.

The 21st September 1860.

Messrs E. W. Molony and R. Alexander, of the Civil Service, are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for a period of three years, from the date of embarkation.

W. GREY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 4284.

Fort William, the 20th September 1860.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the Title of "Sirdar Bahadoor" on Subadar Kurree Khan, of the 4th Regiment Oudh Irregular Infantry, as a reward for his distinguished loyalty and devotion during the Mutiny at Lucknow.

No. 4288.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. William E. S. Lutter to be Deputy Collector, and an Assessor of the Income Tax, in the Town and Suburbs of Moulsain.

No. 4316.

The 21st September 1860.

The Reverend R. Pierce has been appointed a Marriage Registrar at Hoosainabad, in the Lucknow District, under Act V. of 1852.

A. R. YOUNG,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th September 1860.

No. 943 of 1860.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to constitute the Stations of Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Jullundur and Seikote to be Brigade Commands of the Second Class.

Fort William, the 21st September 1860.

No. 944 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Sub-Assistant of the Ganjam Topographical Survey is promoted from the Third to the Second Class, with effect from the 8th August 1860.—

Mr. John Harper.

No. 945 of 1860.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the under-mentioned men of Meade's Horse to the Order of Merit, as a reward for their conspicuous gallantry and exemplary conduct on various occasions, during the past disturbances:—

Ressaidar Gopal Sing.—To the 1st Class

Duffadar Dawa Sing, 3rd.—To the 2nd

Duffadar Dawa Sing, 2nd —"

No. 946 of 1860.—The following Order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 203, dated the 14th August 1860.—Confirming the Order by the Officer Commanding 3rd Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated 7th August 1860, directing Lieutenant Innes, Adjutant, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his duties as Adjutant from that date, consequent on the departure of Lieutenant Teed, 2nd in Command, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to Bombay on Medical Certificate.

No. 947 of 1860.—The following Extract from the *London Gazette* of the 14th August 1860 is published for general information:—

WAR OFFICE, PALM MALL,

the 14th August 1860.

BREVET.

Major Augustus C. Honner, 1st Bombay Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army. Dated 11th August 1860.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Walter Raleigh Amesbury, of the Bengal Army, to be Surgeon in the Army. Dated 14th August 1860.

No. 918 of 1860.—Captain H. R. Wroughton, of the 10th Native Infantry, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, having passed the Examination prescribed in General Orders by the Governor General, dated 16th September 1851, is permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Department, with effect from the 6th instant.

No. 919 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the Rank of Captain, by Brevet, from the date specified:—

Lieutenant Benjamin George VanderGucht, of the 2nd Native Infantry	} 20th September 1860.
...	

No. 950 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Edward Wynne Bristol, of the Invalid Establishment	} For three years, under the old Regulations.
...	

No. 951 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence on Sick Certificate:—

Captain Richard Opin Townsend Nicolls, of the 6th Madras Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab	} For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant Francis John Gully, of the 7th Native Infantry, Major of Brigade, Saugor District	
...	} For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.
...	

No. 952 of 1860.—With reference to Notifications from the Foreign Department, Nos. 4098 and 4122, of the 13th and 14th instant, the services of the under-mentioned Officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

Captain R. Jenkins, 5th European Regiment, in Civil Employ.

Lieutenant H. M. B. Burlton, of the 5th European Regiment, doing duty with Meade's Horse.

Lieutenant C. Case, of the 67th Regiment Native Infantry, doing duty with Meade's Horse.

No. 953 of 1860.—The Examinations at Roorkee in the Test laid down in Government General Order No. 682, of the 26th June 1855, of Gentlemen nominated to Commissions in Her Majesty's British and Indian Armies will hereafter be conducted by a Committee composed of—

The Principal of the Thomason College,
The Military Chaplain at Roorkee; and
The Collector of Saharanpore.

No. 954 of 1860.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 300, of the 16th ultimo, is published in General Orders:—

"A reference on the subject having been made to the General Commanding in Chief, it has been ruled that leave of absence taken by a Brevet Lieutenant Colonel who has obtained that Rank for service in the Field is to reckon as part of the eight years' service required under the Royal Warrant of the 31st* January 1859, to qualify for the Rank of Colonel."

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secy. to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 216.

Port William, the 19th September 1860.

Appointment.—Probationary Assistant Overseer Corporal R. Teeling, attached to the Lower Sirhind Division, is appointed permanently to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Overseer, with effect from the 8th July 1860.

No. 217.

The 20th September 1860.

Posting.—Baboo Gopaul Chunder Coondoo, Probationary Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, is posted to the Ramghur Division.

No. 218.

The 21st September 1860.

Notification.—The appointment, by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, of Conductor D. Oliver, Sub-Engineer 2nd Class, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Upper Sirhind Division, from the 28th July to 10th August 1860, is confirmed.

Captain A. G. Craster, 2nd Class Executive Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Upper Sirhind Division from the 11th August 1860, till relieved by Captain J. Eliot.

No. 219.

Appointments.—The under-mentioned Gentlemen are appointed to the Public Works Department and posted to Bengal :—

Mr. A. S. Stewart to be an Executive Engineer of the 4th Class, in charge of the Jessore Road.

Mr. C. Meason to be a Special Assistant Engineer, attached to the 2nd Division Grand Trunk Road.

Mr. C. Ducas to be a Special Assistant Engineer and employed on the Oolabarriah Canal in the Burdwan Division.

Mr. E. B. Toussaint to be a temporary Supervisor on the Bridge Works.

No. 220.

Ensign G. Nolan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, 2nd Division Grand Trunk Road, is appointed to the Executive charge of the Lower Assam Division.

C. H. DICKENS, *Captain,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 4937.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 17th September 1860.*—Baboo Tamee Churn Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Jenida, in Jessore, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Section CL. Act X. of 1859, within the Sub-Division of Magoorah.

The following Moonsiffs in Purneah are vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Section CL. Act X. of 1859, within their respective Moonsiff jurisdictions, viz. :—

Moulavy Fakera Lall, of Ramnuggur.

Baboo Gournarain Mnjmoodar, of Dundkhosa.

Moulavy Enamul Huq, of Urrurea.

Shah Maonut Hossein, of Purneah.

Native Doctor Baboo Lall to the temporary charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Bhuddruck.

The 18th September 1860.—Mr. E. E. Lewis to the charge of the Sub Division of Damoorhoodah, and to exercise the special powers of an Assistant to a Magistrate, described in Clause 3, Section II. Regulation III. of 1821, and Section I. Act X. of 1854, and the powers of a Deputy Collector under Act X. of 1859, in Nuddea.

Mr. H. L. Oliphant to the charge of the Sub-Division of Bongong, and to exercise the powers described in Section I. Act X. of 1854 in Nuddea, in addition to the powers he already exercises.

Mr. A. B. Falcon to the charge of the Sub-Division of Jenida, and to exercise the special powers of an Assistant to a Magistrate described in Clause 3, Section II. Regulation III. of 1821, and Section I. Act X. of 1854, and the powers of a Deputy Collector under Act X. of 1859, in Jessore.

Moulavy Zainooddeen Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to the charge of the Sub-Division of Barripore, and to exercise the full powers of a Magistrate in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Kalee Chunder Bannerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Barripore, is transferred to Jessore, in which District he will exercise the special powers of an Assistant to a Magistrate, described in Clause 3, Section II. Regulation III. of 1821.

The following Gentlemen to be Deputy Magistrates under Act XV. of 1843, and Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX. of 1833, and to exercise respectively the powers of a Covenanted Assistant to a Magistrate, under Regulations XIII. of 1797 and IX. of 1807, in the Districts named opposite to each, viz. :—

Mr. Hugh Lloyd Jones, in Burdwan.

Baboo Haronath Rai, in Pubna.

Moulavy Abdool Ghuffoor, in Backergunge.

Synd Obed Ulla, in Maldah.

The 19th September 1860.—Baboo Shib Chunder Deb, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, to be also Deputy Collector of Calcutta.

The following Gentlemen to be Assessors and Deputy Collectors under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the District of Burdwan :—

Baboo Chundy Churn Singhee.

„ Judsonauth Mullick.

„ Nobo Gopal Bose.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jadub Chunder Ghose to do duty under the Superintendent of Vaccination at the Presidency.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 17th September 1860*—Mr. T. C. Trotter, Judge of Behar, for six weeks, under Section XII. of the new revised Absentee Rules, making over charge of his Office to the Additional Judge, Mr. Lantour.

Mr. C. J. Jackson, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Sarun, for one month, under Section XII. of the new revised Absentee Rules.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nobogopal Ghosaul, of Midnapore, for six weeks, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, making over charge of the Dispensary to the Native Doctor.

The 18th September 1860.—Mr. G. W. Battye, Salt Agent of Tumlook, for two and a half months, under Section XII. of the new revised Absentee Rules.

Mr. P. F. Bellew, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Mymensing, for six weeks, under Section XII. of the new revised Absentee Rules, making over charge of the Medical duties of the Station to the Native Doctor.

The following Officers during the ensuing Dusserah Vacation, under Clause 2, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules :—

Pundit Sreenauth Bidyabagish, Principal Sudder Ameen of Backergunge.

Baboo Degumber Biswas, Sudder Ameen and Sudder Moonsiff of Backergunge.

The 21st September 1860.—Mr. A. S. Harrison, Inspector of Schools, Behar Division, for two months on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 18th September 1860.*—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the formation of a Sub-Division in the District of Jessore to be called the Sub-Division of Jenida, and composed of the following Thannahs with its Head Quarters at Jenida, viz. :—

Jenida.

Kaloopole.

Kotchandpore.

The 20th September 1860.—It is hereby notified that Mr. Thornton Warner has been appointed by the Government of Trinidad, to be Emigration Agent at Calcutta for that Colony.

W. S. SETON-KARR,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[2014]

Public Works Department,--Bengal.

No. 3869.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 20th September 1860.*—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the adoption, from and after 1st November 1860, of the following revised Schedule of rates of Toll on the Nuddea Rivers, in lieu of the rates now in force, which were published under date the 28th August 1837, in page 658 of the *Calcutta Gazette*.

2. The system of measuring Boats also whereby the displacement or the part of the Boat actually immersed in water is measured, which has for some time been tried experimentally on the Nuddea Rivers, will be adopted permanently on those Rivers from the 1st November 1860, exception being made only with respect to unladen or empty Boats, on which Tolls will continue to be levied as now, by the measurement or capacity of the entire Boats.

3. The Toll receipts during the past year amounted to Rupees 1,83,858, out of which Rupees 1,60,232 have been expended on the Works connected with the navigation of the Rivers.

In the Bhaugirutty the Bar at the mouth was lowered thirteen feet eight inches by the construction of Spurs, Bandels, &c., and the employment on the same work of a Steam Gun-boat.

The Channel of the River was improved over a distance of 160 miles, forty-five miles of which were deepened from two to twelve feet. In effecting this, 100 miles of Bandels and forty miles of brush-wood Spurs have been constructed.

On the Matabangah two large Cut-offs were excavated 14,000 feet in length, with a view to straighten the Channel and restore to it the water carried off by the Pungassey River.

Besides this there have been large improvements and repairs to the River banks, Bunds, &c., and some removal of impediments by blasting.

Revised Schedule showing the amount of Toll leviable on all Boats, Timbers, Rafts and Floats, and the like, passing into or through the Rivers and Streams specified in Regulation VIII. of 1824.

Schedule or description of Boats, Timbers, Rafts and Floats, &c.		Rates of Toll.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
1. Pinnaces of ten Oars, and under that number..	Each ...	3	12	0
Ditto ditto exceeding ten Oars ...	Ditto ...	6	0	0
2. Budgerows of ten Oars, and under that number	Ditto ...	2	4	0
Ditto ditto exceeding ten Oars ...	Ditto ...	4	8	0
3. Bauleahs, Cutters and Boats for personal accommodation, not being of the description above specifically defined, and Pulwars, Paunsways, and Baggage Boats ...	Per Oar ...	0	4	0
4. Empty Boats, and Boats laden with bricks, tiles, or other earthen substances baked, or otherwise ...	Per 100 Maunds } Tonnage ... }	0	2	0
5. Boats laden with quick-lime (chunam), straw, fire-wood, gurran-sticks, thatching grass, or such like ...	Ditto ...	0	8	0
6. Boats laden with grain, pulse, seed, or vegetables of whatever description, and Indigo seeds ...	Ditto ...	0	12	0
7. Boats of burthen, freighted with Timbers and Bamboos, or with any article not included in the above enumeration ...	Ditto ...	1	0	0
8. Timbers, whether Chowkars or Dhokurs, if floated on Rafts or otherwise, not being on Boats ...	Each Timber ...	0	6	0
Unwrought Timbers, called Ghole, if floated as above ...	Each ...	0	3	0
Rafts floating 200 Bamboos or less ...	Each Raft ...	0	3	0
Ditto ditto more than 200, but not more than 400 ...	Ditto ...	0	6	0
Ditto ditto more than 400, but not more than 1,000 ...	Ditto ...	0	12	0
Ditto ditto more than 1,000 ...	Ditto ...	1	8	0

The portion of the Boat immersed only will be taken into consideration in calculating maundage.

C. B. YOUNG, *Lieut-Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

Appointment and Posting.—Captain J. Elliot, Public Works Department, No. 1641, dated 6th September 1860.

transferred to this Province from Bengal, is placed in charge of the Upper Sirhind Division, *vice* Captain Nicolls.

Captain J. B. Smyly, Assistant Commissioner, returned from Sick leave, is posted to the Ferozepoor District.

Dismissal.—The Individual described below, who was dismissed for theft, is excluded from further employment under this Government:—

Kartick Churn Kitty, late Store-keeper, Huzara Division of Public Works, by caste a Koyth, son of Issan Chunder, resident of Baraset, Pergunnah Calcutta, aged about 27 years, in height 5 feet 8 inches, particular marks none.

Leave.—Captain C. Pollard, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, No. 1661, dated 7th September 1860.

Peshawur Division, has obtained privilege leave from 24th August to 1st September 1860, in extension of a month's privilege leave granted to him by the Chief Engineer, Punjab.

Mr. L. Cowan, Extra Assistant at Goorgaon, has obtained privilege leave for two months, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Public Works Department, No. 1676, dated 8th September 1860.

Native Surveyor Dildar Ally, of the Lower Sutlej Inundation Canals, has obtained a month's indulgence leave from the 18th ultimo.

Mr. D. Kirwan, Officiating Superintendent, Indus Canals, has obtained a month's indulgence leave, from the date of his availing himself thereof.

Transfers.—The Punjab Order, dated 2nd July 1860, transferring Sub-Overseer Jaishee Ram from the 9th to the 7th Division, Grand Trunk Road, is cancelled.

Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Delhi to the Goorgaon District.

R. H. DAVIS,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

LAHORE, THE 7TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

No. 362.—*Transfer.*—Havildar Kurrum Bux, late of the Infantry Levy at Sealkote, is transferred to the 1st Police Battalion, with effect from the 9th August, and is to be borne on the Rolls as a Supernumerary Naick, until a vacancy occurs.

6th Punjab Infantry.

No. 368.—Subadar Mohomed Azim is dismissed the Service.

8rd Regiment Punjab Infantry.

No. 364.—*Leave of Absence.*—Lieutenant and Adjutant G. A. Way, from 29th July to 15th October 1860, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Murree, on private affairs.

No. 365.—The Brigade Order, dated 27th August 1860, by Brigadier-General N. Chamberlain, c. b., Commanding Punjab Irregular Force, directing the following transfers, with effect from the 1st September 1860, is confirmed:—

Lieutenant W. C. B. Ryan, Adjutant, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant G. B. Crispin, Adjutant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to 5th Punjab Cavalry.

HUZARA MOUNTAIN TRAIN.

No. 336.—*Promotions:*—

Rank and Names.	To what Rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
<i>Jemadar.</i>			
Kaka Sing	Subadar..	1st August 1860.	Sadul Khan, transferred to the Pension Establishment.
<i>Havildar.</i>			
Sadulla Khan.	Jemadar	Ditto	... Kaka Sing, promoted.

No. 367.—The Brigade Order, dated 18th August 1860, by Brigadier-General N. Chamberlain, c. b., Commanding Punjab Irregular Force, directing Lieutenant W. J. Furlong, doing duty with the 5th Regiment Punjab Infantry, to do duty with the Corps of Guides, in room of Lieutenant Ward, Doing Duty Officer, proceeded on leave on Medical Certificate, is confirmed.

No. 368.—The Brigade Order, dated 29th August 1860, by Brigadier-General N. Chamberlain, c. b., Commanding Punjab Irregular Force, appointing Lieutenant F. H. Jenkins, Second in Command 1st Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Second in Command of the Corps of Guides, with effect from the 20th August 1860, is confirmed.

No. 369.—The Regimental Order, dated 16th August 1860, by Captain J. P. W. Campbell, Commanding 1st Sikh Infantry, appointing Lieutenant C. D. P. Nott, Officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Second in Command, and Lieutenant W. H. Unwin, doing duty, to officiate as Adjutant, with effect from 16th August 1860, until further orders, in room of Lieutenant and Second in Command F. H. Jenkins, removed temporarily to the Corps of Guides, is confirmed.

No. 370.—The Kohat Station Order, dated 11th August 1860, by Captain M. R. Somerville, Commanding, directing Surgeon C. K. Webb to make over Medical charge of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on his departure on leave, to Assistant Surgeon S. C. Courtney, 5th Punjab Infantry, is confirmed.

No. 371.—The Kohat Station Order, dated 14th August 1860, by Captain M. R. Somerville, Commanding, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Verchere, 1st Regiment Punjab Infantry, to afford Medical aid to the 4th Punjab Infantry, and also to receive charge of the Civil Medical duties of Kohat, on the departure on privilege leave of Surgeon C. K. Webb, is confirmed.

G. HUTCHINSON, Major,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Punjab,
Military Department,

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tenth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1858-59, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Wednesday, the 3rd October 1860, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 1,780 Chests, viz. :—

Behar Opium	...	...	...	...	1,270
Benares ditto	...	...	...	...	510

Total Chests ... 1,780

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 12th November 1859, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th October 1860 respectively, that is to say, no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities, that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the Sale, will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday, the 8th October 1860, and no Treasury Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 18th October 1860.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1858-59, will be brought to sale in the present year, on or about the dates specified below.

5. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 5th Nov. 1860	1270	510	1780
Wednesday, 5th Dec. " "	1275	509	1784
	2545	1019	3564

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th August 1860. }

Notice.

SEALED Tenders are hereby invited for the following articles required for the Chests of the Behar Opium Agency of 1860-61 :—

Gunny with Twine.
Clamps with Nails.
Pitch.

The Tenders will be received in the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 30th instant, and all particulars as to time and place in which the articles are to be delivered, as well as their quantity, quality, and description, can be ascertained by personal application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

The party or parties whose Tender may be accepted will have to enter into an engagement and to deposit as security for its fulfilment such amount as the Board may think proper, and the Board reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

ASHLEY EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 12th September 1860. }

Notice.

THE Public are hereby reminded that the new Stamp Law (Act XXXVI. of 1860) will come into operation on the 1st proximo, and their attention is directed to the several articles in Schedule A. of the Act, more especially to those relating to Bills, Drafts or Cheques, payable on demand; to Bills of Lading and to Charter Parties, to Transfers of Shares of any Banking Corporation or Joint Stock Company; to Policies of Insurance (Life and Marine,) and to receipts or discharges given for the payment of money.

Adhesive Stamps of the value of one anna for Bills, Cheques and Receipts are available to the Public at the Office of the Collector of Calcutta, and at all Local Treasuries.

The same discount will be allowed to purchasers of the new adhesive Stamps of the value of five Rupees as is now allowed to purchasers of the ordinary Postage Stamps.

Where an adhesive Stamp of half an anna is required, a Postage Stamp of that value may, under Section V. of the Act, be used until further orders.

For all documents requiring an impressed Stamp, Stamped Paper may be purchased from the Collector of Calcutta, or Paper will be specially stamped on application to that Officer.

Mercantile Firms, Banks, Insurance Companies and others, wishing to have a stock of blank Stamps prepared, are requested to send their forms for this purpose, on an early date, to the Collector of Calcutta.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

ASHLEY EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th September 1860. }

STATEMENT showing the total amount outstanding of Government Promissory Notes entered for payment of Interest in London up to the 31st August 1860, according to the Registers received in this Office.

LOANS.

	1824-25 4 per Cent.	1828-29 4 per Cent.	1832-33 4 per Cent.	1835-36 4 per Cent.	1842-43 4 per Cent.	1851-55 4 per Cent.	1854-55 5 per Cent. p. W.	1856-57 5 per Cent.	1859-60 5½ per Cent.	1860-57 4½ per Cent.	1853-54 3½ per Cent.	Total Rupees.
	21,000	3,300	10,44,400	18,82,300	59,55,100	35,94,400	21,08,100	3,96,77,900	2,66,47,100	1,000	11,500	8,09,46,100
Amount on which Interest is now payable in London	}											

FORT WILLIAM;
LOAN OFFICE,
The 21st September 1860.

E. DREWMOND,
Accountant General to the Government of India.

Notification, No. 15.

MR. JAMES HIND, Additional Assistant Commissioner, was in charge of the Arracan Treasury on the 10th instant.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Acct. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM;
Office of Acct. to the Govt. of Bengal,
The 20th September 1860.

Notification, No. 16.

MR. O. S. STACK, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Rajshahye Treasury on the 15th instant.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Acct. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM;
Office of Acct. to the Govt. of Bengal,
The 21st September 1860.

Notification.

CIVIL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Fort William, the 19th September 1860.

It is requested that the submission to this Office of Returns of "Decrease of Establishment" may be discontinued.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Officiating Civil Auditor.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

IN the Programme for the B. A. Examination of 1862, the words "Chapters 5 to 7 inclusive," refer to Book II. of Campbell's Rhetoric.

By Order of the Vice-Chancellor,

H. SCOTT SMITH, A. B.,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY,
The 15th September 1860.

Notice.

THE Public are hereby informed that Bills of Lading and other Documents required to be impressed with Stamp, under Act XXXVI. of 1860, should be sent for that purpose to the Office of the Deputy Collector of Calcutta in loose sheets, as much inconvenience and delay would attend the impressing the requisite Stamp on papers bound up in volumes.

E. W. PERRY,

Officiating Superintendent.

SUPDT. OF STAMP'S OFFICE, }
The 17th September 1860. }

Public Works Department.

1. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at the Civil Architect's Office, Calcutta, up to Friday, the 12th of October next, for the supply of about 11,275 Cubic feet of Chunar Stone, in about 600 blocks, varying in dimensions from 1 to 7 feet in length, 1 to 6 feet in breadth, and 1 to 3 feet in depth.

2. The Stone to be sound hard stone, free from shakes or flaws of any description, and to be hammer squared in blocks of the required dimensions. The whole to be delivered at the Calcutta Mint before the 1st day of March 1861.

3. Tenders to specify the rate per Cubic foot delivered at the Mint Ghât, Calcutta.

4. Tenders to be under cover, and superscribed, "Tender for Chunar Stone."

Specification and List, giving the various dimensions of the Stone, will be furnished to the party or parties whose Tender may be accepted.

5. Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit of 500 Rupees, to be returned in the event of its not being accepted, or forfeited if the tender is withdrawn.

6. The party or parties whose tender may be accepted will be required to deposit a further sum of 2,000 Rupees, and to enter into a Bond for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

L. F. BYRNE, C. E.,
In charge of Civil Architect's Office.

Wanted,

A PESHKAR and Meermoonshiee for the Midnapore Foujdarry Court. The Salaries are Rupees 30 and 20 respectively. Persons desirous of obtaining either of these Offices must make personal application to the Magistrate, and must be able to produce testimonials of character, good education, and qualification from previous service in the same or some analogous Department.

F. R. COCKERELL,
Officiating Magistrate.

The 7th September 1860.

Tenders Required.

TENDERS required for, up to 29th September 1860, the conveyance of Bricks, Tiles, and Soorkey from Aera (in Native Brick Boats), during the season from 1st November 1860 to 1st November 1861, to the Mint Ghaut, Calcutta, and all intermediate Stations between the Mint and Aera. Also for the conveyance of the above articles to any point beyond the number of Miles which exist between Aera and the Mint, at per Mile, whether above or below Aera, viz. :—

Bricks (10" x 5" x 3") at per 1,000.

Soorkey per standard measure of 5 cubic feet.

Tiles of different description, which may be seen at Aera, or at the Office No. 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.

Tenders for the above, in Native Boats, with the name of Parties tendering, to be accompanied by Rupees 100 as a deposit for the due fulfilment of the same.

The Contractor whose Tender may be accepted will be required to execute a Deed of Contract prepared by the Government Solicitor.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Supdt. Aera Brick Factory.

Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to Saturday, the 29th day of September 1860, and opened at 12 o'clock the same day, in presence of such parties as may attend, for the supply of 30,000 Maunds of best Steam Coal, and 70,000 Maunds of best Rubble Coal, more or less, from the 1st December 1860 to 31st March 1861, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required, of which six days' previous notice will be given.

Tenders to state the rate per Maund in words as well as in figures, in which should be included all contingent charges for its delivery in the Government Brick Manufactory at Aera, to be superscribed Tenders for Coal, with the name of the parties tendering, and to be accompanied by (100) one hundred Rupees as a deposit for due fulfilment of the same.

The Contractor whose Tender may be accepted will be required to execute a Deed of Contract prepared by the Government Solicitor.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 9, Hare Street, Calcutta.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Supdt. Brick Factory, Aera.

[2019]

CUSTOMS.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES LYING ON THE CUSTOM HOUSE WHARF.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1859, December 8th ...	1 Case Merchandize, F D C S in diamond C and B...	Ida Ziegler.
Ditto 12th ...	7 Cases ditto, C N C in diamond F F	... Ditto.
Ditto 12th ..	20 Casks ditto,	... Ditto.
Ditto 27th ..	1 Case ditto, 41 in diamond W T F	... Madg Wildfire.
1860, April 19 and 20th	46 Crates ditto, C in diamond	... Evangelme.
Ditto 20th ..	4 Casks ditto,	... Ditto
May 6th ..	20 Ditto ditto, B	... Maria Somes.
Ditto 7th ..	1 Case ditto, L P, J K and C in diamond, C	... Gauntlet.
Ditto 12th ..	2 Bales ditto, B and S	... Geologist.
Ditto „ ..	2 Ditto ditto, T C	... Ditto
Ditto „ ..	1 Cask ditto, I C I	... Ditto.
Ditto „ ..	15 Cases ditto, W in diamond, K	... City of Pekin.
19th and 29th	90 ditto ditto, miss, H L I B	... Reunion.
26th and 28th	10 ditto ditto, C in diamond, M	... Patriot Queen.
Ditto 29th ..	1 Case ditto, F. Lushington	... Steamer Simla.
June 2nd and 16th	11 Cases ditto, Officer Comdg. 66th Regt. B. N. I.	... Vallee de Luz.
Ditto 4th ..	1 Case ditto, no mark	... City of Pekin.
Ditto 6th ..	1 Quarter Casks ditto, 60 in diamond	... City of Glasgow.
Ditto 7th ..	4 Cases ditto, no mark	... Tudor.
Ditto „ ..	11 Ditto ditto, 60 in diamond	... City of Glasgow.
Ditto 8th ..	1 Case ditto, Huber and Co.	... Vallee de Luz.
July 13th ..	1 Cask ditto, Alexander Ross, Esq., care of Messrs. Robinson, Balfour and Co.	... City of London.
Ditto „ ..	1 Ditto ditto, Dr. William Walker, Agra, N. W. P.	... Henry Reed.

CALCUTTA ; CUSTOM HOUSE,

The 21st September 1860.

A. MONLY,

Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

List of Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf, which, if not claimed and cleared on or before the 1st October 1860, will, under Section XIII. of Act XVI. of 1837, be sold for realization of Duty, Wharfage, and other Charges that may be due thereon :—

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1859, June 25th ..	1 Sample Box, M	... City of Glasgow.
July 15th ..	10 Qr. Casks Merchandize 190 in diamond, B B & Co.	... Edith Moore.
August 8th ..	1 Sample Box, C C M in diamond, D	... Agra.
Ditto 21th ...	1 Ditto ditto, P in diamond, K M	... Florence Nightingale.
Ditto 29th ..	1 Ditto Truss, C C C	... City of Perth.
September 13th ..	2 Ditto Boxes, Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.	... Moha Rance.
Ditto 15th ..	1 Ditto Ditto J F	... Steamer Lancefield.
Ditto 16th ..	15 Hhds. Becr, Mr. William Dick	... City of Nankin.
Ditto 24th ..	1 Sample Truss, P H in diamond	... James Livesey.
October 14th ..	1 Ditto Truss, R M F in heart	... Wm. Melhuish.
Ditto 25th ...	1 Ditto ditto, R in double triangle, F B	... Joseph Steel.
Ditto 29th ...	1 Ditto Case, W C C	... Martaban.
December 3rd ...	1 Case Merchandize, the Officer Comdg. Engineers	... Hotspur.
Ditto 22nd ...	1 Ditto ditto, Address defaced	... Ida Zeigler.
1860, February 24th ...	1 Ditto ditto, no Mark	... Alfred.
April 17th & 20th	2 Cases ditto, H L	... Shand.
Ditto 30th ..	9 Ditto ditto, W R	... Aladdin.
Unknown ...	1 Ditto ditto, 170 in diamond, S D & Co.	... Name unknown.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,

The 21st September 1860.

A. MONEY,

Collector of Customs.

Nuddea Rivers' Division.
MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungpore, Kishnaghar, and Kishengunge, in the Month of August 1860.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Charcoal		Coal.		Rice Goods, Native Produce.		Price Goods Imported Fabrics		Hides		Cotton.		Castor Seed.		Castor Oil.		Jaggery		Jute		Gunny Bases		Lime		Lime for Gholling		Grain.	
	Number of Boats	Measure by River	Number of Boats	Measure by River	Number of Boats	Measure by River	Number of Boats	Measure by River	Number of Boats	Measure by River	Number of Boats	Measure by River	Number of Boats	Measure by River	Number of Boats	Measure by River	Number of Boats	Measure by River	Number of Boats	Measure by River	Number of Boats	Measure by River	Number of Boats	Measure by River	Number of Boats	Measure by River	Number of Boats	Measure by River
NAMES OF RIVERS.	Pulse		Firewood		Timbers.		Mustard Oil		Sundev Oil		Indro		Salt		Sugar		Tobacco		Vegetables		Sundries		REMARKS.					
	Number of Boats.	Measure by River	Number of Boats.	Measure by River	Number of Boats.	Measure by River	Number of Boats.	Measure by River	Number of Boats.	Measure by River	Number of Boats.	Measure by River	Number of Boats.	Measure by River	Number of Boats.	Measure by River	Number of Boats.	Measure by River	Number of Boats.	Measure by River	Number of Boats.	Measure by River						
Bhaugrattee	108	87075	455504	143 67475	40855	4	167	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jellinghee	10	45500	39125	6 1740	1100 211	6498	470	52625	2100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matabangah	242	86450	71464	3 1620	1100 51	8420 940	1120	2 1300	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Under the Head of GRAIN, — comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c., and under the head of PULSE — Grain, Kullie, Peas, Linseed Lentil, Mustard seed, &c., &c. are included.

KISHNAGHUR ; }
 The 18th September 1860. }
 T. N. ARMISTRO 76, C. E.,
 Supdt., Nuddea Rivers.

[2021]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindarry Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals situated in the District of Shahabad, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of Government, in the Shahabad Collectorate on Monday, the 8th October 1860, corresponding with the 9th Assin Sane 1265 Fusly.

The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jummas entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumma-bundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per Cent. upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one.

5th.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

Number.	Tavyjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.
1	26	Burra-buttra, Pergunnah Arrah ...	82 0 0 0	165 0 0
9	316	Kotewah, Pergunnah Baragawa ...	1110 7 2 0	3063 2 4
10	456	Gondaur, Pergunnah Beheea ...	189 4 9 9	155 6 0
16	1016	Uktearpoor, Pergunnah Chynepoor ...	160 11 8 0	56 12 7
20	3375	Autee Inglis of Mohur Sing, including Lime land, Pergunnah Ditto ...	127 16 3 10	76 4 0
21	3376	Ditto of Shamlohl, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 13 4 0	9 0 0
22	3377	Ditto of Omrow Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	20 11 12 0	7 12 0
23	3378	Ditto of Deepchand, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 16 0 0	7 13 9
24	3379	Ditto of Kishna Ram, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 5 1 0	7 10 3
25	3380	Ditto of Pahulwan Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	34 6 5 0	9 6 0
27	3381	Ditto of Buldee Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	29 9 12 0	7 7 0
28	3382	Ditto of Mherban Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 2 11 0	7 10 0
29	3383	Ditto of Seetul Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 12 11 0	8 12 0
37	3293	Panyl Inglis of Soomrunlohl Havildar, including Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	37 9 13 0	13 5 3
38	3294	Ditto of Soogreewun Tewary, Pergunnah Ditto ...	39 5 0 15	15 12 0
49	3109	Jungle Chhaira on the boundaries of Roopnundpoor and Sahodurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	50 4 8 0	45 0 0
57	1331	Deoraur, Pergunnah Ditto ...	542 6 1 0	380 14 7
58	1372	Rampoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	174 1 18 0	106 14 8
59	3280	Rumkurpoor Inglis of Rajroop Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	32 9 11 0	19 0 0
60	3282	Ditto of Purshun Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 16 12 0	12 0 0
61	3285	Ditto of Newaz Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 3 18 0	14 0 0
62	3286	Rumkutpoo Inglis of Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	9 8 0 0	5 0 0
66	1447	Salempoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	315 12 10 5	288 10 3
72	3308	Kookoora Inglis in Panail of Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	10 6 5 0	8 0 0
75	3336	Arazee Inglis Sonebursa of Shawa Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 4 16 0	6 5 0

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.
85	3289	Arazee Inglis Goura in Sujwa, Pergunnah Chynepoor ..	59 17 10 0	45 0 0
90	3500	Nisf Mouzah Belharee in Talooka Toorwa, Pergunnah Ditto ..	185 12 19 0	131 0 0
92	1673	Manohurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ..	50 4 4 0	20 2 0
94	1012	Hunukpoor Chundes, Pergunnah Ditto ..	1629 2 12 5	1160 10 0
95	3373 } 3371 & } 3390 }	Ditto twelve plots of Inglis, Pergunnah Ditto ..	365 19 16 15	251 8 3
100	1821	Inglis Jeysree of Duisun Sing, Pergunnah Duncar ..	41 7 9 0	28 0 0
101	3368	Ditto of Lame lands, Pergunnah Ditto ..	88 15 9 0	63 9 0
103	2793	Ditto Chandee of Nam Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ..	26 8 0 0	20 0 0
107	2506	Ditto of Khem Tewaree, Pergunnah Ditto ..	26 3 2 0	29 0 0
109	2811	Ditto of Juggut Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ..	3 0 0 0	3 0 0
110	3323	Ditto of Emaruth, Pergunnah Ditto ..	14 6 5 0	10 15 0
112	1988	Thakahce lands, Pergunnah Denarah ..	11 10 0 0	11 11 0
117	2065	Saryedar, Pergunnah Rhotas ..	780 4 0 15	233 0 0
130	3239	Puisunpoor Basawunpoor, Pergunnah Sassecam ..	194 2 0 0	96 7 0
132	2335	Jhurkooma, Pergunnah Ditto ..	21 2 4 10	12 0 0
140	3398	Inglis Jubra in Mouzah Pabirree, Pergunnah Ditto, consisting of six plots ..	16 0 11 0	14 1 6
143	1446	Russoolpoor Chundwalea, Pergunnah Ditto ..	360 11 9 0	105 6 0
147	2611	Khanha, Pergunnah Ditto, exclusive of Ramchurn Subadar's Jagheer ..	396 5 5 0	265 0 5

A. A. SWINTON,
Collector.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, }
The 7th September 1860.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindarry Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Midnapore, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of Government, contained in then Under-Secretary's Letter, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, under date the 31d November 1859, No. 2722, in the Midnapore Collectorate on Wedne-day, the 10th October 1860, corresponding with the 26th Assin 1268 Umlee, at 11 A. M. The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

- 1st.—Estates to be sold to the highest bidders *above* the upset price.
- 2nd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once. When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit at Rupees 25 per Cent. to be at once made upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 10th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one, and the Mehal will be again put up to Sale.
- 3rd.—The Sale to be subject to existing Leases and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumma-bundee made by the Revenue Authorities.
- 4th.—The Annual Embankment charges of those Mehals, which are assessed with such charges, will be paid by the purchasers as heretofore paid by Government proportionately with other Zemindars. The Executive arrangements for the repairs and maintenance of the Embankments will remain in force.

5/k.—The amount recorded in the subjoined description of the Mehals, under the heading of sudder jumma, represents the amount for which the new Proprietor will be liable on account of the Government Revenue of each Estate.

6/k.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price	REMARKS.
	191	KEDARKOOND ESTATE.				
1	"	Belar 8 annas Share, Pergunnah Kedarkoond ...	B. C. B. 598 5 4	509 12 14	1350 1 84	
2	"	Ditto 8 annas Ditto Ditto ...	517 4 8	513 12 44	1355 8 104	
3	"	Khamra, Pergunnah Ditto ...	901 1 12	601 10 34	1582 6 04	
6	"	Dhanga, Pergunnah Ditto ...	962 19 8	811 4 4	2250 14 3	
7	"	Kismut Dooan, Pergunnah Ditto ...	91 4 4	70 7 44	111 14 44	
8	"	Beloon, Pergunnah Ditto ...	722 15 4	550 1 54	1128 8 0	
9	"	Chuck Kullean, alias Hurrehur-poor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	492 15 12	175 15 7	115 13 44	
10	"	Poornogram, Pergunnah Ditto ...	273 18 12	185 6 54	494 5 34	
11	"	Chuck Soolpan, Pergunnah Ditto ...	223 3 8	204 12 104	518 3 34	
12	"	Madhipoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	466 12 8	298 13 04	796 1 34	
13	"	Bamoonbar, Pergunnah Ditto ...	480 9 12	356 6 104	916 15 04	
14	"	Kistopria, Pergunnah Ditto ...	259 17 0	211 2 114	612 9 104	
15	"	Rubeepoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	63 12 4	53 4 74	139 1 4	
16	"	Bajjpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	119 0 0	106 5 114	281 1 24	
17	"	Islampoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	423 14 3	312 6 54	908 15 11	
18	"	Neelpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	263 15 12	253 11 104	595 6 104	
19	"	Bramunsasum, Pergunnah Ditto ...	3184 1 8	2737 8 5	7263 0 3	
20	"	Ghosekheera, Pergunnah Ditto ...	582 16 4	366 12 14	971 1 6	
21	"	Hantmaleda, Pergunnah Ditto ...	216 3 8	151 4 11	402 4 114	
22	"	Panohgarea, Pergunnah Ditto ...	195 16 12	227 9 14	608 5 3	
23	"	Kaleekadeehce, Pergunnah Ditto ...	374 2 8	384 2 74	1033 10 0	
24	"	Kalooa Akoob, Pergunnah Ditto ...	373 17 0	402 6 3	1072 3 84	
25	"	Rutunpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	109 13 0	117 13 44	312 5 74	
26	"	Chuck Pulana, Pergunnah Ditto ...	339 1 14	290 11 94	776 1 44	
27	"	Beersingpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	570 1 0	361 2 5	957 2 11	
28	"	Chuck Rampoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	390 0 0	320 15 104	864 8 11	
29	"	Nuraneegarea, Pergunnah Ditto ...	112 19 4	99 2 114	269 3 84	
30	"	Dooan, Pergunnah Ditto ...	1406 5 6	1135 8 34	2987 11 34	
31	"	Damoodurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	493 13 11	485 2 94	1285 1 7	
32	"	Beersapoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	737 13 4	974 13 54	2596 11 8	
33	"	Bar Fulaspoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	129 11 0	84 11 104	228 4 94	
34	"	Chuck Amud, Pergunnah Ditto ...	294 6 0	260 0 114	693 0 8	
35	"	Baroonea, Pergunnah Ditto ...	617 13 10	652 10 7	1703 10 4	
36	"	Sreedhurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	184 0 8	201 1 34	538 15 64	
37	"	Autla, Pergunnah Ditto ...	1261 0 8	1014 6 24	2612 4 74	
38	"	Kaloan Bindabum, Pergunnah Ditto ...	357 3 4	313 4 54	892 1 64	
39	"	Gogram, Pergunnah Ditto ...	1118 5 6	724 11 84	1920 13 74	
40	"	Ambadeeghee, Pergunnah Ditto ...	488 11 12	379 1 8	1020 4 04	
41	"	Bhagepoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	87 1 0	69 15 84	172 7 2	
42	"	Earpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	187 19 6	190 7 14	510 12 04	
43	"	Koolgarea, Pergunnah Ditto ...	830 11 10	859 15 9	2290 1 104	
44	"	Chuck Basoadeb, Pergunnah Ditto ...	109 19 8	100 5 54	263 15 04	
45	"	Ujmutpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	366 17 0	157 5 64	421 15 44	
46	"	Pushung, Pergunnah Ditto ...	995 2 12	911 2 84	2353 11 2	
47	"	Gholooc, Pergunnah Ditto ...	239 11 4	229 2 94	599 10 9	
48	"	Kristopoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	264 7 0	194 4 94	514 2 8	
49	"	Mohespoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	128 9 12	77 10 1	207 1 7	
50	"	Joonea, Pergunnah Ditto ...	106 11 0	132 11 54	356 2 54	

The farming lease of these Mehals will expire in 1861-62=1271 U.
The rent paid on such lease is the amount shewn in Column 5.

F. R. COCKERELL,

Offg. Collector.

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, }
The 15th September 1860.

[2024]

Sheriff's Office, the 5th September 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the First day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon.

The Court will open on the first day of the Sessions at 12 o'clock at noon, and upon each succeeding day precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

C. H. BROWN,
Sheriff.

সরিক আফিস ৫ সেপ্টেম্বর ১৮৬০ সাল ।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি
১ অক্টোবর সন ১৮৬০ সাল সোমবার
দুই প্রহরের সময় কলিকাতার কোর্ট উইলি-
এমের এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল
স্থান তন্নিমিত্ত বঙ্গ দেশের কোর্ট উইলি
এমের গুপ্তেম কোর্ট আপন আদালত ঘরে
ওয়েরটরমিনর এবং এডমাইরেলটি অর্থাৎ
মহা সমুদ্র সম্পর্কীয় মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি
জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করি-
বেন ।

এই সেশিয়ান জতকাল পর্য্যন্ত বসিবেক
তাহার প্রথম দিবস দুই প্রহরের সময় তা-
হার পর প্রতি দিবস এগারো বজার সময়
বসিবেক এ বিষয় সকলে অরণ রাখুন ।

C. H. BROWN,
Sheriff.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Cachar Mela, or Annual Fair, will be held at Silchar, in Cachar, on the 30th and 31st December 1860, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of January 1861.

Prizes will be given for the best specimens of Cattle, Raw Products, and Manufactures brought for Sale, a competent Committee being selected to determine the above.

Shops will be erected as heretofore for the convenience of Traders who may feel disposed to attend.

Races, Games, &c., open to all, will be held as usual, and a display of Fire-works take place.

N. B.—The last Mela was attended by a great concourse of people, and the results were so gratifying, as to encourage its continuance annually. Many Buffaloes, Cows, Pones, and Goods of all sorts and kinds were brought for sale, and readily disposed of.

J. F. SHERRER,
Offg. Superintendent.

ZILLAH CACHAR;
Superintendent's Office,
The 16th July 1860.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, 19th September 1860.

NO 101. is hereby given, that, on Thursday, the fourth day of October next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to Public Sale, at the Lower Verandah of the Court House, near the Entrance into the Sheriff's Office, by Virtue of a Writ of *Null Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Anund Chunder Moitry.

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Anund Chunder Moitry, of, in, and to the following landed property, viz. :—

1. A partly upper and partly lower-roomed brick-built family dwelling-house, with a piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation one biggah and five cottahs, more or less, situate, lying and being at Mirzapore, in Pergunnah Bahah Mirzapore, and in the District of Baraset.

2. Also a piece of Garden Ground, with a Tank and several Trees growing on the said Garden, containing by estimation one biggah and five cottahs, more or less, situate, lying and being at the same place.

3. And also another piece of Garden Ground, commonly called Moitry's Baggan, in which is a Tank and several Trees growing in the said Garden, containing by estimation eighteen biggahs, more or less, situate, lying and being at the same place.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

C. H. BROWN,
Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to two several Orders of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, made in a certain cause wherein Sreemutty Jannovah Dossee is Plaintiff, and Cower Brijender Narian Roy, deceased, Defendant, and the received cause on and bearing date the 5th day of July and 20th day of August last, with the approbation of Walter Morgan, Esquire, the Master of the said Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday, the 21th day of September instant, at the hour of twelve o'clock, the following property, that is to say—

1. All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, numbered 62 and 63 Chitpore Road, and the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging, containing by estimation three biggahs, one cottah and five chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying and being at Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in the manner following, that is to say, on the West side thereof by the Company's Public Road called Chitpore Road; on the East side thereof partly by the house and premises belonging to Ram Chunder Ghose and partly by the tenanted land belonging to the Estate of Nubkissen Sing; on the South side thereof by the family dwelling-house belonging to Peary Mohun Bose; and on the North side thereof by a Public Lane.

2. Also all that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, and the piece or parcel of land or ground thereto belonging, containing by estimation one biggah, four cottahs and eight chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying and being at Puttuldangah, in Arpooly, in the said Town of Calcutta, aforesaid, and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say, on the North side thereof by the Company's Public Road called Puttuldangah Street; on the East and South sides thereof by the Company's Public Lane; and on the West side thereof by the Company's Public Drain.

3. And all that lower-roomed Godowns, and the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging, containing by estimation two biggahs and eight cottahs, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying and being at Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, in the said Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in manner following, that is to say, on the East side thereof by the Company's Public Road called Chitpore Road; on the West by the family dwelling-house belonging to Tarra Chund Coondoo; on the North side thereof by the Public Road called Rothoo Sircar's Garden Street; and on the South side thereof by the Company's Public Drain.

Further particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had at the Master's Office.

W. MORGAN,
Master.

ALEXANDER ORR,
Solicitor for the Defendant.

CALCUTTA;
Supreme Court, Master's Office, }
The 13th September 1860.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, made in a certain cause wherein Bholanauth Mullick, Executor, and Sreemutty Soorutcomarey Dossee, Executrix, of the last Will and Testament of Dwarkanauth Mullick, deceased, are Plaintiffs, and Byjeenauth Pundit is Defendant, on and bearing date the 5th day of December 1859, with the approbation of Walter Morgan, Esquire, the Master of the said Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday, the 24th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, the following property, that is to say—

All that lower-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, No. 11, with the piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation seven cottahs, more or less, situate, lying and being at Creek Row, in Dingabangah, in the Town of Calcutta, and bounded as follows: (that is to say) on the North by the tenanted land formerly of Rammohun Dutt, and now of Nilcomul Ghose and Russickloll Dutt; on the South by the Public Road; on the East by the tenanted land formerly of Golaup Peary, and now of Gourey-persaud Moitry; and on the West by the land formerly of Radhakissen Bysack, and now of the said Byjeenauth Pundit.

And also all that piece or parcel of tenanted land, with a Tank thereto, containing by estimation one biggah and ten cottahs, more or less, situate and being at Creek Row aforesaid, and bounded as follows: (that is to say) on the North by the Public Road; on the South by the house and land formerly of Gobindchunder Shaw; on the East by the land of Debnarain Day; and on the West by the house and land of Tacoordoss Sircar.

And also all that other piece or parcel of tenanted land, containing by estimation ten cottahs, more or less, situate and being at Creek Row aforesaid, and bounded as follows: (that is to say) on the North by the house formerly of the said Gobindchund Shaw, and now of Russickloll Neoghy and Tarrucknauth Bose; on the South by the Public Road; on the East by the house formerly of the said Radhakissen Bysack, and now of the said Byjeenauth Pundit; and on the West by the tenanted house of one Mr. Harris.

Further particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had, and an Abstract of Title inspected at the Master's Office, Supreme Court, and of Mr. Hatch, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs.

W. MORGAN,
Master.

C. W. HATCH,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

CALCUTTA;
Supreme Court, Master's Office, }
The 17th September 1860.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, made in a certain cause wherein Charles Swinton Hogg is the Plaintiff, and Edward Prestwich, George Debnam, John Hutcheson Fergusson and Isiah Birt Biss, Robert Joseph Debnam and Charlotte his wife, Charles Joshua Crane, Edward John Lazarus, Jane Dickens, Helen Debnam, Harriet Athanass Tucker, Sophia Stewart and Charlotte Athanass Stewart, are the Defendants, bearing date the 9th day of March 1860, with the approbation of Walter Morgan, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Office in the Court House on the first day of October next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, the following property belonging to the Estate of John Athanass, deceased, that is to say—

Lot 1.—All that large upper-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing one biggah, three cottahs and four chittacks, situate in Emambaug Street, No. 5, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot 2.—And also all that small upper-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing four cottahs, situate in Kenderdine's Lane, No. 11, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot 3.—And also all that large upper-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing one biggah and two cottahs, situate in Gooriamah's Lane, No. 12, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot 4.—And also all that small upper-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing three cottahs and eight chittacks, situate in Gooriamah's Lane, No. 1, in the Town of Calcutta, adjoining on the West of the preceding house.

Lot 5.—And also all that upper-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing three cottahs and eight chittacks, situate in Gooriamah's Lane, No. 2, in the Town of Calcutta, adjoining on the South of the former house.

Lot 6.—And also all that large upper-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing three biggahs, seven cottahs and six chittacks, situate in Park Street, No. 32, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot 7.—And also all that large upper-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing three biggahs and fifteen cottahs, situate in Park Street, No. 33, in the Town of Calcutta, adjoining on the West side of the last-mentioned house.

Lot 8.—And also all that large upper-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing four biggahs, six cottahs and four chittacks, situate in Dhce Birjee, in Park Street, No. 13, adjoining to the South of the last-mentioned houses.

Lot 9.—And also all that lower-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing thirteen cottahs and three chittacks, situate in Loudon Street, No. 1, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot 10.—And also all that large upper-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land, containing one biggah, twelve cottahs and six chittacks, situate in Loudon Street, No. 2, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot 11.—And also that large upper-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing one biggah, fifteen cottahs and eight chittacks, situate in Short's Bazar, No. 7, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot 12.—And also all that piece or parcel of ground adjoining, with three Godowns and a large Tank, situate between houses Nos. 1 and 2, containing fifteen cottahs and six chittacks.

Particulars may be had at the Master's Office, Supreme Court, or of Messrs. Sandes, Stack, and Collis, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

W. MORGAN,
Master.

MESSRS. SANDES, STACK, AND COLLIS,
Attorneys.

CALCUTTA;
Supreme Court, Master's Office,
The 19th September 1860.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 19th Sept. 1860.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Proprietors' Capital	1,07,00,000	Government Securities	11,39,077
Reserve Fund	2,05,001	Dues from Government	98,550
Current Accounts	1,58,33,720	Cash	2,83,05,711
Cash Credits Undrawn	3,91,560	Loans on Deposit of Securities	87,05,550
Other Claims	1,77,314	Discount Loans on ditto	41,05,300
Bank Notes	1,60,42,096	Accounts of Credit on ditto	4,85,500
Post Bills	6,68,492	Government Bills discounted	2,64,631
Profit and Loss (Rebate Account)	26,595	Mercantile Bills ditto	6,98,728
		Dead Stock	1,81,111
		Interest accrued	618
			12 0
			7 10
			Co.'s Rs. 4,40,44,779
			7 10
			Co.'s Rs. 4,40,44,779
			7 10

Published by order of the Directors,
Geo. Dickson,
Secretary and Treasurer.

D. Woods,
Offg. Accountant.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Joseph Clarke, of Cossitollah in Calcutta, lately carrying on trade and business in Calcutta as Shipping Agent, Wine Merchant, and Boarding House keeper, and now carrying on trade and business in Cossitollah in Calcutta, in co-partnership with Mohindrolal Dutt and Poornoohunder Seal, as Retail Wine Merchants, under the name, style, and firm of Joseph Clarke and Co., an Insolvent.

Swinhoe and Beehy, Attorneys.

In the matter of Thomas William Payne and another, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 5th day of September instant, it was ordered that the first Saturday in the month of September 1861, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvents be discharged personally as well as to their after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims and demands of and against the said Insolvents at the time of the filing of their petition for relief.

Pittar, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 18th September 1860.

In the matter of Thomas Menzies, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 8th day of September instant, the Order *Nisi* in this matter was made absolute.

Molloy and Dallas, Attorneys.

In the matter of Nemy-churn Sircar, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 5th day of September instant, the Order *Nisi* in this matter was made absolute.

In the matter of Dabee-churn Bonnerjee, an Insolvent. } On Saturday the 15th day of September instant, by two several orders of this Court, the

In the matter of Nobogopal Bonnerjee, an Insolvent. } said Insolvents were respectively adjudged entitled to their personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., as to all persons named in their Schedules as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors respectively.

Anley and Sims, Attorneys.

In the matter of Hurry-narain Doss and Sreenauth Doss, both of Gurranhuttah, in Calcutta, Brokers, Insolvents. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvents, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 19th day of September instant, and by an Order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Thomas, Attorney.

In the matter of Hurry-narain Doss and Sreenauth Doss, both of Gurranhuttah, in Calcutta, Brokers, Insolvents. } On Wednesday, the 19th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Thomas, Attorney.

In the matter of Hurry-narain Doss and Sreenauth Doss, both of Gurranhuttah in Calcutta, Brokers, Insolvents. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvents, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on Friday, the 25th day of September instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Thomas, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 21st September 1860.

The Cheapest Paper in India.

THE Proprietors of the *Hurkaru* intend to publish, for the Mofussil and Foreign Countries only, if sufficient inducement should offer, a *Bi-Weekly Hurkaru*, which shall contain all the Editorials of the three preceding numbers of the *Daily Hurkaru*, the *Gazette*, Correspondence, Police and Small Cause Court Reports of general interest, Sporting Intelligence, English and Foreign Correspondence, a full summary of the Debates of the Legislative Council, with an Epitome of News extracted from all the other Papers of India, and extracts from the English Papers.

The Subscription will be Rupees 25 or £ 2-10 per annum, for which it will be forwarded postage free to any part of India, to England *via* Southampton (*via* Marseilles Rupees 3-1 per annum additional), to the Australian Colonies, Mauritius, Ceylon, China, Java, Alexandria, Great Britain, and Foreign Europe *via* Trieste, United States, &c. All Subscriptions must be paid in advance at the following rates:—

For one Year	... Rs. 25 0
Half Year	... „ 13 0
Quarter	... „ 6 8
Monthly	... „ 2 8

As these rates are so low they must be paid in advance, or the dispatch of the paper will be stopped.

Parties intending to subscribe are requested to address the Printer of the *Hurkaru* at once, as the issue of the paper will not be commenced till a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained.

A great desire having been expressed for a good Sporting Paper, we would suggest this as a good medium for the publication of original contributions by our Mofussil Friends which will also have the advantage of appearing in the *daily Hurkaru*.

Notice.

WITH reference to an Advertisement appearing in the *Government Gazette* of the 19th instant, stating that the Government Promissory Notes, No. 4027 of 22592 of 1842-43, and 13216 of 1842-43 of 4 per Cent. Loan, for Company's Rupees 10,000 each, standing in the name of Bissonauth Chunder, have been lost, and that payment of them, and of the Interest thereon, had been stopped at the Loan Office, we beg to give notice that the Government Promissory Note, No. 4027 of 22,592 of 1842-43 for Company's Rupees 10,000, is stated by our client Sreemutty Bamasoondery Dasse, the widow of the late Muddoosoodan Chunder, deceased, to have been given to her on the night of 20th Srabun 1267, corresponding with the 3rd August last, by Bissonauth Chunder himself at her house at Ramkistopore, with reference to a suit now pending on the Equity side of the Supreme Court, wherein the said Sreemutty Bamasoondery Dasse is Complainant and Nilmoney Chunder, Gocoolchunder Chunder, Bissonauth Chunder, Barmomoye Dasse, and Comulmoney Dasse are Defendants.

OWEN AND SANDERSON,

Solicitors for Sreemutty Bamasoondery Dasse.
19th September 1860.

Lost or Destroyed,

THE under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes, of the 4 per Cent. Loan of 1854-55, dated the 30th June 1851, formerly standing in the name of Nawab Yusuf Alee Khan, of Rampore, and last endorsed to the undersigned Proprietor.

Payment of these Notes, and of Interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note, in favor of the Proprietor:—

No. 39059, for Co.'s Rupees 4,000.

HYDER HOSEIN KHAN,
Of Rampore in Rohilcund.

The 6th September 1860.

Lost,

THE Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 4027 of 22592 of 1842-43 and 13216 of 1842-43 of 4 per Cent Loan, for Company's Rupees 10,000 each, standing in the name of Bissonauth Chunder, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Notes, and of Interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to the Government for the issue of Duplicate Notes, in favor of the Proprietor.

BISSONAUTH CHUNDER,
Bahalu, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

Destroyed by White Ants,

A BANK of Bengal Note, No. 32255, for Rupees 10.

Lost or Stolen,

HALF of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 21667F, for Rupees 100. Payment stopped at the Bank.

Lost,

THE Government Promissory Note, No. 3509 of 1842-43, of the (4) four per Cent. Loan, dated the 1st February 1843, for Company's Rupees (1,100) one thousand and one hundred, standing in the name of Joynarain Mookerjee, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note, and of Interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note, in favor of the Proprietor.

JOYNARAIN MOOKERJEE,
Commissariat Writer.

FEROZEPORE,
The 8th September 1860.

LOST.—In April last, during transit by Post between Calcutta and Bareilly, second half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 09678, for Rupees 50; and first halves of Bank of Bengal Notes, Nos. 06491, 06617, 07024, 08874, 09307, 09618, 09932, 10621, 10616, 11181, for Rupees 10 each. Any information respecting them to be addressed to

E. GILFS, *Fort William.*

**NOTICES issued by the
POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.**

No. 1318.

The 12th September 1860.—The Overland Mail, per Steamer *Candia*, will be closed on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia, can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.	Via Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
Postage.	Under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	Rs. 0 4 0
	" ½ "	" 0 8 0	" 0 4 0
	" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	" 0 8 0
	" 1 "	" 1 0 0	" 1 0 0
	" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

No. 2638.

The 15th September 1860.—There will be no After-Packet on this occasion, owing to the Mail Steamer *Candia* proceeding to Sea on the evening of the 23rd instant without anchoring at Kedgerie.

No. 1319.

The 18th September 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that, in consequence of the departure of the Steamer *Lancefield* having been postponed, the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 1402.

The 19th September 1860.—MAIL PACKETS for the Overland Mail, which leaves Bombay on the 12th proximo, will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. on Monday, the 1st idem, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers for transmission *via* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 1st, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on Letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt, and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste:—

Rates of Postage.

Under $\frac{1}{4}$	Ounce	Rs.	0	6	0
" $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	0	8	0
" $\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	0	11	0
" 1	"	"	1	1	0

No. 1103.

The 19th September 1860.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet, to the extent of 200 Ounces, will be sent to Bombay on Tuesday, the 2nd proximo, and Letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send Letters up to one Ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in cash at the window, at one Rupee for every quarter of an Ounce, in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 2661.

The 19th September 1860.—As very many letters on ordinary Post Office matters are addressed by the Public to the Post Master General instead of the Post Master, Calcutta, and as inconvenience is the result, it is solicited the practice may be discontinued, and the Post Master be addressed on all matters of his Office, except when any party may wish to prefer a complaint to higher authority.

PACKETS for the reception of Letters by the following Ships are open at this Office —

NAMES OF VESSELS	Agents.	Intended Departure	For what Port	Touching at	REMARKS.
Steamer <i>Candia</i>	P & O S. N Co	23rd Sept. 1860	Suez	Madras, Ceylon & Aden	
„ <i>Lancefield</i>	Jardine, Skinner & Co.	23rd „	Hong-Kong.	Penang and Singapore	

The 21st September 1860.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1860.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, weekly or twice a week, according to circumstances, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately, on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications, the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to, as heretofore.

Lahore and Peshawur Road, and Indus Tunnel.

Public Works Department, 19th September 1860.

THE following Papers relate to the circumstances which induced the Governor General, during his recent Tour, to order the re-commencement of work on the Lahore and Peshawur Road, and the commencement of an experimental Drift in view to the formation of a Tunnel under the Indus at Attock.

A sum of five lakhs of Rupees was allotted for expenditure on these Works during the current Official year. The Road Works are reported to be proceeding satisfactorily. The Progress made towards the execution of the experimental Drift will be seen in the copies of Progress Reports printed below.

No. 7 OF 1860.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART.,
G. C. B., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Camp Mosheerpore, 30th March 1860.

SIR,—On my late journey to and from Peshawur, the subject of the Road to that Frontier Station from Lahore necessarily engaged much of my attention.

2. This work was begun, as you are aware, soon after the annexation of Punjab. The utter inadequacy of the original rough Estimates indicates that it was commenced under an imperfect appreciation of the difficulties to be surmounted. The work advanced for some years with the free expenditure, but also with all the vigor and ability that usually characterized the projects of Sir Robert Napier.

3. It has been often questioned whether an entirely different Line should not have been chosen, passing by Ramnuggur, through the Salt Range, to

Chukkolwal. There is, I believe, no question that such a Line would have been more easily and cheaply executed. But, considering how far this would have lain from the important Towns and Stations on or near the present Road, I think that its adoption would not have served the required objects.

4. A Report on the Road as it stood in 1854 will be found in the 7th No. of Selections published by the Government of India. That Report, however, gave somewhat too sanguine a view of progress, and the Estimates which it contained were still far below the truth, as the result has proved. Up to the 1st February 1854, the expenditure was stated at Rupees 21,66,000, whilst the completion of the work, with the exception of metalling from Jhelum to Peshawur, was estimated at Rupees 31,56,000. Allowing an assumed rate for the omitted metalling, sixty-five lakhs would on that calculation have completed the Road, with the exception of the Floating-bridges on the great Rivers, which were not included in the Estimate.

5. The actual result has been very different.

6. In 1855-56 the Government of India, finding that the Estimates were likely to be much exceeded, ordered the works to be suspended until the whole of the accounts should have been brought up, and until final Estimates for the completion of the work should be prepared.

7. The suspension (which was attended, to a serious extent, by the losses which such sudden stoppages, however unavoidable, always involve) was stringently observed, work of an emergent nature only being continued, yet, up to 1st May

* But this, I believe, includes the expense of the Floating-bridges on the great Rivers, which was very costly.

1858, the whole expenditure on the Road had reached between seventy and seventy-one lakhs.

8. Detailed Estimates for the completion of the Line were prepared in 1856 by Lieutenant-Colonel (then Lieutenant) A. Taylor, the Superintendent of the Road; but these have never been submitted

by the Punjab Government, as it was considered that the demand, from its great amount, could then meet with no acceptance.

9. As is noticed in Colonel Napier's Report of 1854,* and as later floods have since more largely shown, the estimate of water-way required in the plain of the Rechna Doab, much of which is liable to inundation, was very insufficient, and great injury was done to the work as first constructed. The fact is, that, under such circumstances, it is impossible to form an accurate judgment of the water-way necessary, until a large proportion of Embankment has been constructed, forcing the flood discharge to define its requirements. The error lay in attempting to provide for the drainage before this experience had been acquired. The result in parallel circumstances on the East Indian Railway in the Ganges Valley would have been similar, but far more serious, had the work of the Contractors there advanced, previous to the great rains of 1856, as rapidly as was at one time anticipated.

10. In 1858 then, the case stood thus: the large sum of £7,00,000 had been expended, and the result as yet was a Road of which only a few miles near Attock were metalled, of which several Sections, exceptional indeed, but in themselves considerable, were very far from being open to traffic (the links being supplied by temporary tracks), which, exclusive of the four great historical Rivers, was still traversed by a large number of unbridged Streams of magnitude, liable at certain periods, more or less frequent, to be unfordable, and of which one extensive Section had been greatly damaged, and was subject to submersion in some rainy seasons. The work meanwhile was at a stand.

11. In such circumstances Major Robertson, who had succeeded to the charge of the Road on Lieutenant Taylor's being called to join the Army before Delhi, adapting the scale of his measures to the existing pressure on the Government, prepared a careful scheme for opening out the whole Road to traffic at the lowest practicable cost.

12. To discharge the occasional and widely-spread floods of the Rechna Doab and of the Peshawur Valley, in many instances Bridges were, in this project, dispensed with, and "metalled gaps" (as Major Robertson terms them,) substituted.†

* These are in fact gigantic Saucer Drains, metalled in the entire breadth of the Road, and lined on each side by a dwarf drip wall, to protect the metal from abrasion. They have yet been tried only partially, but so far with success.

side slopes were reduced to a minimum; and in one instance only, I believe, an inferior gradient

† Fuz, Chukonee (in Jech Doab).
Drena (ten miles west of Jhelum).
Sohian and Loh (near Rawul Pindiee).
Chel (twice crossed on edge of Indus Valley)

Rivers were altogether deferred.‡

13. I authorized the work on this scale to be proceeded with in October 1858. Some delay occurred in the re organization of labor for a work which had been so long suspended, but considerable progress has now been made.

14. I enclose Major Robertson's Report of the first year's operations. It will be seen that what has been accomplished hitherto has been considerably within the Estimates, with which exact

comparison is practicable, as these were prepared in separate detail for every work.

15. It will be seen also that the cost of bridging the Rivers, as yet unprovided for, is estimated roughly by the Superintendent at about six lakhs, whilst he considers that the whole could be metalled for fifteen lakhs.

16. Assuming these data, the whole cost of the completed Road will be as follows:—

Expenditure up to the submission of Estimate of 1858	...	71 lakhs.
Amount of that Estimate	...	11½ "
Remaining Bridges and metalling ..	21	"
But to this it is probable that some considerable allowance must be added, in consideration of the roughness of the last item and of expenditure which will be required to place the embanked approaches to the Boat-bridges in a state of security; say		
	...	4½ "
Total	...	108 "

17. My impression before traversing this Road was, that the expenditure in its construction had been somewhat reckless. That impression has been a good deal modified by personal inspection of the work.

18. Doubtless the vigour with which work was commenced and carried on between 1851 and 1856 in a country where nearly all skilled labor was a novelty, and where wheeled carriage was almost unknown, was accompanied by a large expenditure; whilst the scale and solidity of the Road-way Embankments§ and the high class of gradients adopted, 3 in 100, aimed at once at a more costly perfection than we may judge to have been wise, now that the magnitude of the undertaking, the length of time required for its completion, and the consequent liability to interruption by failure of funds, are fully appreciated. But without shutting my eyes to this, I must also admit that at that time the whole spirit of the Government tended rather to stimulate than to check vigorous progress, with too little regard to calculations of cost. And little as I desire to tolerate any recurrence to this system of wholesale working without proper Estimates, I am not indisposed to the belief which some have entertained, that this large and energetic development of labor, and the expenditure by which it was accompanied on this and other great works in the Punjab under Sir Robert Napier's advice and general direction, was one, at least, of the elements which impressed the most manly race in India with the vigour and beneficence of British Rule, and, under Providence, tended through the maintenance of order and active loyalty in the Punjab to the recovery of Hindoostan.

19. I have said that my impressions as to the expenditure were modified by personal inspection.

This applies chiefly to that most difficult and costly Section of the Road which extends from the Kharian Pass on this side the Jhelum, to a few miles beyond the Indus at Attock, a distance of somewhat more than 180 miles.

20. Nothing but such personal inspection, or a model of the tract, could communicate a just idea of its difficulties. These are not to be estimated

by counting on a Map the ranges of Hills that have to be traversed (such, indeed, there are, but they are not very numerous), or the great number of Rivers that have to be passed, all, in the rainy season, of formidable discharge and velocity—one requires to see also how the Valleys are filled by a confusion of distorted and half-indurated strata, worn by the action of water into fantastic gullies and pinnacles, and how the up-lying plains and rolling country of the central region between the Jhelum and the Indus are torn by ravines, sudden, deep, formidable, and of infinite recurrence, in order to judge justly of the Engineering tact and patience required to select a Line through such a country, and of the enormous labor and inevitable cost that had to be faced in its construction.

21. The Cuttings and Embankments necessitated by this singular formation often approach and sometimes exceed sixty feet in height or depth. The construction of an Embankment across a Ravine involves of course a Culvert for drainage. Let it be considered that a Culvert under an Embankment of such magnitude extends nearly to 200, sometimes, if oblique, nearly to 300 feet in length, and has often to afford for the sudden discharge of the rain-fall in such a country as I have described a water-way of ten, twenty, and thirty feet, and some vivid conception may be obtained of the magnitude of the work, as exhibited in this one feature.

22. Nothing struck me more than the careful and elaborate detail with which provision was everywhere made for the permanence of the Road by securing it from the scour of water, every cutting being carefully flanked by catch-water drains, and every natural accident taken advantage of, to divert water from the surface of the way, or to avoid the multiplication of Culverts where one could be made to do the work of two by cutting or tunnelling through the intervening barrier.

23. Taken altogether, I have seen no Engineering work in India (and I have seen some great works lately), which has impressed me so strongly with its grandeur and unquestionable utility, with the difficulties that had been faced, and, I will add, with the duty of now carrying it to early completion. It is very creditable to the Officers who have been engaged on it, of whom I need only at present name Lieutenant-Colonel A. Taylor, of the Engineers, whose services are well known to you, and his successor, Major A. Robertson, of the Madras Infantry.

24. In saying that I am impressed with the duty of carrying the work to completion, I have not omitted to consider the question of the possible construction of a Railway in this direction.

25. It appears to me not merely that the completion of a Railway to Peshawur must be still too distant to rule our present action in this matter, but also that the construction of such a Railway need not enter at all into our contemplation.

26. Commercially, it could never be profitable whilst the state of the countries to the Westward of Peshawur remains such as it is. The annual imports into Peshawur from that quarter are, as far as I can learn, not more than sufficient for three or four Railway Trains. Much more than this would doubtless be derived from other sources, but considering how thinly peopled large tracts of these Western Regions are, I see little prospect of either a Goods' Traffic or a Passenger Traffic that would be remunerative. The country, be it remembered,

is singularly bare of wood, and every alleged discovery of Coal in the Punjab has hitherto ended only in disappointment.

27. The policy of constructing a Railway must therefore rest almost entirely on State grounds. It would doubtless render important service as a Military communication with the Frontier. But its cost must fall wholly, or nearly so, as a burden on the Revenues of India.

28. I doubt greatly whether a Railway would be constructed on this Line at must less cost than £12,000 per mile, exclusive of the passages of the great Rivers. But, assuming it at £10,000 per mile,

* 265 miles, at £10,000	£2,650,000
Bridging the four great Rivers, at £1,50,000 each ...	6,00,000
Total	3,25,00,000

the whole capital required would be three millions and a quarter,* and we must be prepared to find about a

million a year for its construction, under circumstances rendering the grant of guaranteed interest practicably equivalent to the levy of a loan.

29. On the other hand, the Road on which we have spent so much money hitherto without proportionate fruit may be completed to a high state of efficiency for one million and eighty thousand Pounds in all, or for a little more than quarter of a million in addition to the expenditure already incurred or sanctioned †

† See paragraph 16.

30. I do not forget that a proposal was made by Mr. Brunton, the able Engineer of the Punjab Railway, for the appropriation of a part of this line of Road as it stands, to the construction of a Railway, a proposal on which I was inclined to look favorably, had Her Majesty's Government decided that a Railway to Peshawur should be undertaken.‡ I have

† See Proceedings of the Governor General at Allahabad (Railway), Sept. 13th, 1858, Nos. 42-50.

Mr. Brunton's qualifications, but I cannot now avoid feeling great doubt whether this scheme would have been attended with much economy of time or money, considering how largely in the formation of a high class Railroad deviations both in plan and gradient from the conditions of the existing way would be inevitable. No trustworthy opinion could indeed be pronounced on this point without a detailed examination of the Road in reference to this special question. But obviously the maximum of saving in money could not exceed what has already been spent on the Road, and that amounts to little more than one-fifth of the sum at which I have calculated the total cost of the Railway. The saving in reality could scarcely fail to fall far short of this proportion.

31. I think, for the reasons that have been advanced, it will be well formally to reject the idea of extending a branch of the Punjab Railway to Peshawur, and to direct all the means available to the completion of the Road as a Trunk Line, metalled in all its extent, and bridged everywhere with the exception of the four great Rivers. On these, excellent Boat-bridges are maintained during seven months of the year.

32. I am, therefore, about to direct the preparation of detailed Estimates for bridging those secondary Rivers which were omitted from Major Robertson's project of 1858, and for metalling the whole Line; past experience leads me to press forward the completion of Bridges as the first requisite, but metalling should also go on as our means admit.

33. I should perhaps guard against too depreciatory an estimate of the value of the Road. Even in its present imperfect state, it has been very serviceable.* The aggregate distance on which the traffic is still diverted to a temporary line is under twenty miles, exclusive of a variable distance of several miles in the

* The following Works on the Road were complete on 1st Jan. 1860—

Draughts of 10 feet water-way and under	336
" " " 20 " " 20 feet	39
Bridges " 20 " " 40 "	5
(Of the preceding the Tunnels in thirty nine cases exceed 100 feet in length of which twenty one exceed 100 feet, eight exceed 200 feet and three exceed 250 feet)	
Drains of 10 to 80 feet	18
" " 80 " 100 "	6
" " 100 " 200 "	2
Total	406

The following had at the same date yet to be constructed—

Draughts of 10 feet and under	8
" " 10 to 20 feet	6
Bridges " 20 " 40 "	10
" " 40 " 80 "	8
" " 80 " 100 "	1
" " 100 " 200 "	8
" " 200 " 400 "	2
" " 400 " 510 "	—
Total	51

In addition to the five Bridges omitted from the sanctioned Estimate, thirty nine small bridges, affording in all a water-way of many thousands of feet, are also in progress. These figures will give some idea of the magnitude of the Work contemplated for a Railway on this Line. To a Railway "metalled" kays would of course be inapplicable.

Rechna, where the elevation of the original Embankment is in progress, and the traffic travels on the berms. The whole of the permanent Line, with exception of the five Bridges specified in paragraph 12, is expected to be open in 1861. In the meantime the Bullock Train travels to Peshawur, and the Mail Cart, in fair weather, maintains a pace of ten miles an hour along the whole distance. These facilities, however, cease with even a moderate fall of rain, which soon reduces many parts of the Road, in its present unmetalled condition, to a track of deep mud.

31. A few photographic reductions of Sketches of some points of interest on the Road are enclosed, in illustration of the description in some of the preceding paragraphs.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CANNING.

No. 5 of 1860.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART.,
G. C. B., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Camp Pooshearpoor, 30th March 1860.

SIR,—I HAVE addressed you in my Despatch No. 7, of this day's date, on the subject of the Lahore and Peshawur Road. In the present letter I desire to bring to the notice of Her Majesty's Government a special project in connexion with that work, in which I feel much interest.

2. The improvement of the Indus passage at Attock has been the subject of various schemes.

3. Its position at the gorge of the great outpost of our Western Frontier; forecast of the critical importance at some future day of possessing here unfailing and defensible means of transit; the extraordinary velocity of the

† The Indus at its low level when I passed towards Peshawur (22nd February) was, according to measurements then made by Major Robertson, discharging 15,000 cubic feet per second, through a channel of 140 feet in width. The surface velocity at the centre was nine miles an hour.

stream,† and its liability at uncertain periods to vast and abnormal floods; the dangers of the channel; the Military bearing of the adjoining shores; are all considerations which have tended to draw deserved attention to the question, and to perplex its solution.

4. A costly but excellent Bridge-of-boats is maintained at Attock for seven or eight months of the year.‡ The Ferry which replaces it on the rise of the River is tedious and dangerous. A spirited attempt was made, some years ago I believe, by Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, to maintain the Bridge throughout the year, but it was unsuccessful.

‡ The block of the Bridge and Ferry is roughly as follows—	
30 Bridges by day, @ Rs 5,000 each, Rs	1,50,000
28 Ferry boats " " 800 " "	22,400
Superstructure " " " "	5,000
Total, Rs	1,87,400

and the annual cost of Establishment, exclusively of depreciation or interest on the block, is Rs 9,000.

Ferry which replaces it on the rise of the River is tedious and dangerous. A spirited attempt was made, some years ago I believe, by Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, to maintain the Bridge throughout the year, but it was unsuccessful.

5. Some years ago the data for designing a permanent Bridge at Attock were very carefully investigated by Major W. A. Crommelin, now Chief Engineer in Oudh; in communication with that Officer, Designs for Suspension and other Bridges were prepared in England by Mr. Pritchard Baly, C. E., and these were submitted to Government by Major Crommelin, with an able Report and Estimates, in the latter part of 1856. The time was unfavorable for the consideration of so costly a project, and no practical result ensued.

6. In January 1859, Sir John Lawrence submitted two proposals § See Printed Proceedings for March 11th, 1859, (Communications) Nos. 13 to 19. with regard to this passage. §

7. The first, which was that to which the Lieutenant-Governor gave the preference, was for an experimental Drift as the precursor of a Tunnel under the Indus. Being submitted before specific annual assignments were made to the Local Governments, at a time when financial restriction was tightest, and when the Government of India was compelled to defer all new works not of a very urgent nature, it was not sanctioned. To this scheme I shall presently recur.

8. The other proposal was, that one of the Steam Gun-boats built for the Court of Directors in 1855 should be sent to Attock to make trial of the probable advantages of a Steam Ferry-boat. This was acceded to. It has been a failure, for reasons sufficiently explained in the enclosed copy of a letter to the Punjab Government.

9. The Tunnel scheme was projected by Major Alarie Robertson, of the 15th Madras Native Infantry, the present Superintendent of the Peshawur Road.

10. The former submission of the project had passed from my recollection, and when first brought to my notice again on my late journey towards Attock, I was disposed to regard it as chimerical. But an inspection of the site, and the explanations of the sober and sagacious author of the project, led me to a different view.

11. These explanations will be found very clearly set forth by Major Robertson in the Printed Proceedings of the Government of India, but I enclose a copy of his Paper for convenient reference, and for the correction of gross numerical errors which disfigure the printed copy.

12. Should the execution of the Tunnel be practicable for anything like the amount of Major Robertson's Estimate, (about five lakhs), it will meet the requirements of the passage better than any practicable Bridge, and at much lower cost. The Military protection of any permanent Structure for the passage of the Indus is of course an essential consideration. It is one involving great difficulties at Attock. Looking to this point alone, the advantages of the Tunnel project are singular.

Its entrances would be easily secured, whilst the intermediate passage would require no protection.

13. Success at any such cost must be contingent on exemption from any copious influx of water, whether from strong springs or from filtration through fissures in the rocky bed of the River. This can be decided only by experiment. If a Drift can be carried through without encountering such an impediment, the success of a Tunnel ceases to be problematical, and its cost can be accurately calculated. For the experiment Major Robertson asks Rupees 10,000, and the services of three Companies of the Punjab Pioneers from the neighbouring Station of Shumsabad.

14. Judging the investigation well worthy to be carried out, I sanctioned both concessions, and on my return from Peshawur the Shafts on either side of the Indus were commenced. The progress of the experiment shall be duly reported.

A Plan in illustration of the scheme will follow by next Mail.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CANNING.

Major Robertson's General Report on the best means of effecting the passage of the River Indus at Attock.

1. ON my first visiting Attock as Officiating Superintendent of this Road, the subject of the crossing of the Indus became a point of discussion between Captain Henderson and myself, and the result we arrived at was that the project already submitted was too expensive, and that at first something of less pretensions should be attempted. That when the time came for bringing forward such a project which, from the state of the Finances, we did not consider as then favorable, a Wire Suspension Bridge for Foot Passengers only should be proposed, to be in time replaced on the same masonry piers and abutments by a full Cart Road-way.

2. The eagerness with which a proposal for a Steam Ferry was taken up, and the suggestion I made in my Report upon the subject, at once determined me to take up seriously the matter of the communication across the Indus, and to investigate the subject with reference to the preparation of a Design, all previous discussion having only been of a general nature.

3. A Report from Captain Henderson upon the very favorable state of the River for getting in foundations at the site he had originally pointed out to me as the one he deemed most suitable, and in which selection I fully concurred, also seemed to point to the present time as the period when an effort should be made to secure some satisfactory provision for this River.

4. When the subject comes to be minutely examined, it presents many difficulties; the suspension principle is open to great objection from the vibration to which Bridges on this construction are liable, from the passage of a variable load the effects of high winds, the marching of Troops, &c., &c., and the great risk of injury to the structure arising from this vibration. Attempts have been made in various ways to reduce vibration, strong-framed railings extending for some distance below the Road-way have been of some service, but the most effectual mode is by ties attached to favorable points below the Bridge; but here we are met by our next difficulty, the floods to which the Indus is liable at uncertain intervals. The flood of 10th August last rose about eighty feet above the cold weather level of the River, and from the most authentic information we can obtain, the flood of 1841 was about ninety-two feet; it becomes evident therefore that a Road-way to be even in

moderate safety could not be placed lower than 100 feet over low water mark, and even this would give only eight feet clear of a known flood, and allow no space for ties; height increases expense very much, not only in masonry, but in approaches; large spaces are objectionable from vibration, and small spaces from the number of piers, and expense and difficulty of establishing them in such a River as the Indus.

5. In a Military point also the subject had to be considered, and I found great difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion, or in making out a Design which I could recommend with perfect confidence.

6. The other means of spanning large openings were then duly considered; tubes are objectionable in this country from the cost and difficulty (in the case of the Indus) in floating to the spot and raising.

7. Hollow arched ribs of iron, &c., &c., all had a fair consideration, and I was still in difficulty, when it occurred to me that, while only looking at the subject from one point of view, we had overlooked the real means by which the difficulties of the Indus are to be overcome, viz., by passing under the bed by a Tunnel.

8. The banks of the Indus at Attock are of a compact slate rock and this also extends across the bed; the rock is easily worked and apparently not broken up by any great fissures which might endanger the work. In fact the situation is most favorable for a Tunnel, and such a work meets all our difficulties. The floods and velocity of the River cease to be matters to be taken into account further than placing the entrances well beyond all risk. The Military objections to an exposed Bridge within reach of the cover of the Hills disappear, and we secure a safe concealed means of crossing with every facility of closing it against an enemy without being forced to destroy or injure an important and expensive work. Once completed we have permanent work available for the passage of Railway or any other traffic, and free from the expense or wear and tear of any Bridge or similar Structure. The expense and difficulty attending the obtaining from Europe of the materials for a Bridge, and the machinery for erection, which after use on the one point become almost valueless, are all avoided; and we only require the ordinary labor of the country, or our own Sappers and Miners.

9. The dangers and difficulties and expense of the Thames Tunnel are likely to occur to all, but we must remember that this work was carried through the loam and silt of the bed of the River, or the upper part of the London clay; while we have a solid compact rock to deal with, and run no risk from the principal difficulties that beset the Engineer of the Thames Tunnel.

10. I will now proceed to consider the details of the scheme; the bed of the River has been carefully sounded and examined, and the detail is shown in the accompanying Sections; the deepest part of the River is under the right bank, here I have reached the rock at two points at depths of twenty-eight feet and thirty-one feet four inches; but at an intermediate point between them, I could not make sure of being on rock at thirty-four feet eight inches. In the Stream under the left bank I could not get a rod down as the bed is of large shingle, but I think we have sufficient data to show that the rock is at no point forty feet under the low cold weather surface of the River; and allowing a safe thickness of rock between the roof the Tunnel and bed of the River, I fix the upper level of the excavation at sixty feet under low water mark. The dimensions I propose for the Tunnel inside are twenty-four feet wide by twenty feet in height, and a lining under the River of brick masonry two feet thick. This places the foundation level of the Road-way eighty-two feet under the low level, and placing the entrances 100 feet above this level for safety, we have 182 feet to descend and ascend.

11. The grade I propose is 1 in 20; this is rather steep for Railway traffic, but offers no difficulties to

ordinary traffic, and I think we ought not to sacrifice largely in present expense, to provide for a probability only which I consider a Railway to Peshawur.

12. The width of the River bed at the point I have selected for the Tunnel is 1,215 feet, and this portion I propose should be nearly horizontal, having only an inclination sufficient for drainage towards the Attock bank. It would be more convenient, as the deepest Channel is on the right bank, to have the inclination to this side, but I think it important that all the Works connected with the Tunnel should be on the Attock side under the protection of the Fort.

13. The ascending grades commence from each bank of the River, and for the height, 182 feet on the right bank, gives a distance of 3,640; and for 186 on the left bank (allowing a fall of four feet for the drainage) we have a distance of 3,720 feet; but deducting from these distances 660 and 700 feet respectively for open cutting, we get for the Tunnel 2,980 and 3,020 feet, or a total length of Tunnel of 7,215 feet.

14. I propose to line the Tunnel with brick masonry two feet thick under the River, and with masonry one and a half feet thick from the bottom of the ascent up to the low water level, or for 1,640 feet on the right bank and 1,720 feet on the left; beyond this I think the lining may be dispensed with on the left bank of Attock side and on the Khyrabad side as far as the work extends, and for this I have estimated; in the clay on the Khyrabad side of course the lining must be continued.

15. The drainage I have provided for by a Culvert three feet span under the centre of the Road, with suitable openings for the admission of the surface drainage of the open cutting and for any percolation in the body of the Tunnel. This Culvert terminates in a well at the bottom of a Shaft on the Attock side, and I propose to provide a ten-Horse power Pumping Engine for the purpose of raising the water.

16. The ventilation I propose to effect by means of ten Shafts nine feet diameter, which will also be used as working Shafts during construction. These Shafts are 600 feet apart, except under the River, where the distance between the Shafts on each bank is 1,580 feet. I have given the diameter of the Shafts as nine feet; this is the case with all the Shafts but the one to be used for the Pumps, &c, which is increased to ten feet. These Shafts are lined throughout with one foot thick of brick masonry, and were situated within the influence of the River flood; are carried upon masonry columns found as cut waters on the up River side; the tops of the Shafts are covered with Iron gratings to prevent accidents from stones or other substances falling down them.

17. In the cold weather the ventilation will be very active, but in the hot season when the temperature in the Tunnel will be generally lower than the external air, it may be necessary to apply artificial means; and this is provided for by a Steam Jet in the pumping Shaft and by Gas burners on the others.

18. The lighting I propose to effect by means of Oil Gas, manufactured on the spot, and distributed to Lamps placed at intervals of twenty-five feet. In general the lighting of every alternate Lamp will be found sufficient.

19. Detail Sections and Drawings of the various Works are herewith submitted.

20. I also submit a detailed Estimate of cost, in which I think I have fully provided for everything, and at safe rates. The total amount is Rupees 4,86,778, but as a very large amount of the work is mining, the Pioneers and Sappers might with advantage be employed, and thus materially diminish the cash outlay.

21. The only contingency to which the work is liable is either the meeting with strong land springs or finding the filtration from the River serious. The rock is compact and free from fissures, and I think the risk from these causes is not great; and as of

course the first operation is running a leading or Drift Gallery through, the execution of this which will cost but a small sum of money, and of which I attach a separate Estimate amounting to Rupees 9,633, will set the matter at rest and remove all doubt or difficulty leaving the execution of the work a mere matter of time, while the cost becomes almost an absolute certainty.

22. The time of execution would not, I think, exceed four years if work was pushed on actively, and might be reduced to three years.

23. The main Drift Gallery under the River with its two Shafts would occupy about fifteen months to complete, but the other lengths consisting only of 600 feet each could be rapidly pushed through and the main excavation carried on at the same time.

24. Should this scheme meet the approval of Government, I would earnestly solicit that a party of Pioneers, with a few of the Royal Engineers, may at once be sent to Attock to sink Shafts and run the Drift Gallery under the River bed; this successfully accomplished the success of the scheme becomes certain, and its execution may be pushed on or deferred as deemed most expedient.

25. As it may be found necessary to line the part of the Tunnel in rock, which I at present propose to leave in its natural state, I deem it advisable with a view of showing the utmost extent to which (as far as I can judge) the expense will go, to add an Estimate for this work; it amounts to Rupees 32,573, and increases the total sum to Rupees 5,18,952.

No. 41 of 1860.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 15th June 1860.

MY LORD,

I HAVE had under consideration in Council your letters Nos. 7 and 8, of 30th March last, on the subject of the Lahore and Peshawur Road, and of the passage of the Indus at Attock, with regard to which your proceedings are entirely approved.

2. The importance of establishing easy communication between the Capital of the Punjab and the principal Outpost of your North-Western Frontier can scarcely be over-rated, and as a Railway is not likely to be constructed between those places for many years to come, there can be little question that the ordinary Trunk Road, on which so much progress has been made, should be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as circumstances will permit. You have accordingly called for detailed Estimates of the expense of metalling its whole length, and of bridging, either with permanent Structures or with Boats, the Rivers which are not provided for in the schemes of operations hitherto sanctioned.

3. For these purposes, it is expected that a quarter of a million Sterling will be required, and the sum, large as it is, is perhaps not more than fairly proportionate to the greatness of the object in view, and of the Engineering difficulties to be overcome; and the sound judgment and vigilant circumspection which have characterized all the proceedings of the present Superintendent of the Road, Major Robertson, may be accepted as pledges that there will be no extravagance in

expenditure, of which he has the direction and control.

4. I wait with interest the promised Report on the experimental Drift which is now being tunnelled under the bed of the Indus at Attock. Should the result be favourable, the practicability of enlarging the Drift, at a moderate cost, into a convenient passage for traffic, will, as you observe, cease to be problematical, and I shall be glad to see a Design so bold and well conceived carried to a successful issue.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. Woon.

PROGRESS REPORTS.

Report of Progress in sinking Shafts at Attock for the Tunnel for the month of June 1860.

WEST SHAFT.

Depth on 1st June .. 44 feet
" 1st July .. 44 "

It was stated in last Report that it was found necessary to line this Shaft with brick on account of friable veins of Slate. A fall of rain also showed the necessity of the lining, from the upper surface rock proving to be fissured in many places, through which the rain water found its way into the Shaft. The lining had been carried up sixteen feet, when the River rose rapidly covering the rock round the Masonry Shaft, and the leakage became so great, from the upper part, that the water could not be kept down to allow work to proceed.

On the 28th June the River fell and work was immediately commenced to bale out the water. The water was reduced, and the Masons resumed work on the Masonry lining on the morning of the 3rd July. If the River does not rise again for six days, the lining will be completed and the work will then I trust proceed without interruption.

The depth to which this Shaft has to be sunk before the Drift Gallery or heading is commenced is

93'58 so that the depth remaining to be sunk is 49'58.

EAST SHAFT

Depth on 1st June .. 57 feet,
" 1st July .. 75 "

Progress during the month 18 "

The total depth to which this Shaft has to be sunk before the Drift Gallery is commenced is 168 27, so that the depth remaining to be sunk is 93'27.

A. ROBERTSON, Major,
Superintending Engineer

MURREE, }
The 4th July 1860. }

Monthly Progress Report of work on the Attock Tunnel experimental Shafts and Gallery.

WEST SHAFT.

Depth on the 1st July .. 44 feet
" 1st August .. 44 "
Progress none.

As stated in last Report leakage from above had stopped the work, but on the 3rd July the water was cleared out, and work resumed, but the River rapidly rose again, and though the quantity of water was not great, and could be easily kept down by the use of a single bucket, owing to the confined space, work and baling could not be carried on with any prospect of good progress at the same time. The West Shaft is much in advance of the East, and as there was nothing to justify large expenditure for little progress, I thought it better that work should be suspended on this Shaft until the River again fell and steps could be taken to secure us against leakage from above, and work be carried on rapidly and at moderate cost. The River is falling and I hope we will be able soon to resume work.

EAST SHAFT.

Depth on 1st July .. 75 feet
" 1st August .. 99 "
Progress during the month 24 "
Total depth to sill of Gallery 168 "
To be sunk .. 69 "

This Shaft is now three feet below the low water level of the River.

A. ROBERTSON, Major,
Superintending Engineer.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1860.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, weekly or twice a week, according to circumstances, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately, on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications, the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to, as heretofore.

Failure of Rain in the Upper Provinces.

Home Office, September 17th, 1860.

THE following Paper by COLONEL BAIRD SMITH, C. B., was drawn up at the request of the Governor General, and a copy of it was sent some weeks ago to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

Official Reports of the measures which may be expected to be taken in some Districts to preserve the people from severe distress will be published hereafter for general information.

NOTE on the measures of Relief that may be necessary in the event of failure of the Rains and Famine in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

THE full force of the Famine of 1838 had been spent before I became personally acquainted with the North-Western Provinces in 1839. But vestiges of its ravages were everywhere to be seen and people's minds were still full of it. At almost every Station where a Christian Mission was established, an Orphanage supplied with Children whose parents had perished in the previous year was to be found. Numerous private families had also taken charge of Orphans, and within my own knowledge the number so provided for by public and private agency must have ranged between 3 and 4,000. It is supposed that an additional and a large number of Children were purchased by Natives from their parents and brought up as house-hold bonds folk. Large areas of Village lands lay uncultivated; but few Cattle were to be seen and the population generally were sickly-looking and depressed. The number of

people who had lost an eye and were pitted with Small-pox was remarkable. In those days no strict registers of mortality were kept, and I am not sure that any attempt was ever made to estimate the mortality due to the Famine. It must have been very great however, and accompanied by scenes of terrible misery, as in 1839, more than a year after the crisis had passed away, the excitement of the European Society about these scenes was singularly vivid and earnest.

That community responded most nobly to the calls made on its charity, and it will assuredly do the same again should a like necessity arise. No members of it were more devoted in their personal exertions or more useful from their knowledge of Native feelings and wants than the Missionaries, and Government heartily recognized the value of their co-operation. Among the Native community too there were numerous bright instances of an active and unselfish sympathy with the sufferers; money and food were freely contributed by those who could afford them, and much personal activity in affording relief was shown by many.

I see no reason to doubt that, should present fears be realized, every incidental and collateral aid which the Government received in 1838 will be afforded to it in 1860. These great Famines have such an awful reality about them that even among the Natives, ordinarily so apathetic, apathy becomes impossible.

But the action of the community, European and Native, however heartily given, cannot be more than subsidiary to the action of the Government, and in view of the possibility (happily at present a doubtful one), of a total failure of the Rains, plans of operations applicable to the whole extent of the Famine-struck Districts will have to be acted on.

In the event of plentiful Rain falling any time before the middle of August, the crop of the season will not be utterly lost, and what is perhaps of scarcely less importance, it will be possible should the Rain continue to prepare the land for the great Wheat crop of the cold weather. To do this, if no Rain falls, is impracticable as the ground becomes so hard that the plough cannot enter it. With a partial salvation of the present and a certainty of the subsequent "Rubbee" or Winter and Spring crops, the relief required can be given by remissions and temporary suspensions of Revenue demands to be adjusted through the ordinary Revenue Agency, and requiring no direct interference of the Government.

The measures necessary in the event of total failure of Rain I propose to refer to under the following heads :—

1. Agency.
2. Forms of Relief.
3. Public Works.
4. Irrigation Canals.
5. Food Riots.

As concerns the Agency to be employed there already exist, certainly in the North-Western Provinces and I think also in the Punjab, recognized bodies whose duties indicate them to be well suited for the general direction of local relief measures. I refer to District Road Fund Committees which include the Commissioner (at Central Stations), the Magistrate and Collector, the Engineer, the Medical Officer, and one or more non-official or influential Native Gentlemen. Re-enforced by the Chaplain or the Missionary, and with power to associate with themselves any others whose aid they might consider it important to secure, I believe these bodies would be found very efficient Local Relief Committees and through their agency such sums as Government might allot could safely be disbursed.

It is probable that, in accordance with our experience in the Famine of 1838, the Natives in considerable Towns might desire to form Committees among themselves for dispensing relief. Any such desire would of course receive hearty encouragement from the Local Authorities, and should they desire further to act independently of the District Relief Committee they might do so, provided they dealt with funds subscribed by themselves only. But if they sought participation in the Government allotment, they must accept as indispensable conditions subordination to the District Committee and liability to inspection of accounts and revision of work by it or its appointed Agents. On no other conditions should any public money be granted to Native Committees. I don't think that many will seek this independence but some may, and on these, even if working separately the Civil Officers can always exercise a regulating influence and insure their working in accordance with sound economical principles.

The District Committee is so formed as to have the fullest knowledge of its local wants. If Canals are possible within the District the Canal Officer can indicate them; if Railways traverse it, the Railway Officers would be Members, and in communication with the Collector, who is familiar with the trade currents of his District, the best feeding Lines of Road to the Railway could be determined, and so on with the others each in his special sphere. If I am wrong in supposing that such Committees exist in the Punjab, no difficulty would exist, I presume, in constituting them. I think it

important to work in this case by Committees rather than by single District Officers because so much more popular an interest is created by a share of the work being given to several representative men, rather than the whole to one or more Executive Agents of the Government.

To give unity, vigour, and efficient supervision to the working of these separate bodies, I conceive it to be indispensable that Government should nominate for each Province a Special Relief Commissioner who would be *ex-officio* a Member of every Relief Committee, and would be the immediate representative of the Local Government there. These Officers would be essentially locomotive. They would examine the accounts, inspect the works and report at short intervals to Government on the proceedings of the Committees so that errors or abuses might be early corrected. Officers of tact, temper, experience, and sufficient knowledge of accounts and works should be selected, as much of the success of the scheme would depend on their capacity to insure harmony and good feeling among the Committees with which they were to be associated. An earnest and efficient *Inspecting Agency* seems to me however a most important security to Government, and I do not think this could be insured by anything short of special appointments, but they would only of course be temporary and not costly.

Such then is the Relief Agency I would respectfully suggest by District Committees supervised by Special Commissioners acting under the immediate direction of the Local Governments and on the fact of failure of the Rains becoming unquestionable, the Lieutenant-Governors should be authorized to constitute existing Road Fund Committees as Relief Committees, appointing to them any additional Members likely to be useful.

With reference to the second head, or the forms in which relief may be given, I assume that so soon as a crisis is imminent, the Government of India will place at the disposal of the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab certain fixed sums to be devoted to relief purposes. What the precise outlay in the Famine of 1838 was, I am not able to say on any formal or official grounds, but I have frequently heard the late Mr. Thomason, and others familiar with the facts, state that in *direct relief* of the destitute a Million Sterling was expended. The remissions were popularly estimated at one and a half Millions more.

As a first instalment probably fifteen Lakhs to each Government would be considered sufficient. In some cases the Lieutenant-Governor might think it expedient to allot a portion of this to a Special Department, as the Irrigation or Public Works, or Civil Departments, and I can readily understand how it might be very desirable to do so instead of placing it all at the disposal of the District Committees. Such cases must be left to the decision of the Local Governments, but after they have been provided for, the balance would be allotted to the District Committees in such proportions as the special circumstances of each might seem to require, and it would be one duty of the Inspecting Officer to see that these allowances granted were not exceeded.

I believe it will be found perfectly safe in this Country to give to every able-bodied man, and to every woman and child capable of working, a *money wage* in exchange for their labor. They are

not exposed to the temptation that made money wages ineffective during the Irish Famine. The supply of food of the ordinary kind, which they prefer to any other, is not likely to fail, the reserve stock in the North-Western Provinces certainly, and probably also in the Punjab exceeds one year's consumption. At the very worst period of the Famine of 1838, prices actually fell by reason of the Grain Merchants being re-assured by the active measures of Government to give security to their property against the riots to which at first they were exposed. Sure of a safe market, they opened their secret stores freely, and sufficient, if not plentiful, supplies of food became available. Private enterprise may safely therefore be relied on for the provision of food exactly suited to the tastes of the people, and what Government has to do is to supply money enough in exchange for labor to purchase enough of this food to sustain life in sufficient vigor for continuous work.

Further, I think that no relief whatever should be given to any but the utterly helpless, except in exchange for labor. Among the classes on whom the Famine will fall heaviest, the women and children are in the habit of working even in ordinary times and a test like this seems a necessity. None will hesitate to labor if the test be rigidly enforced who are in danger of starvation and under the conditions of the case it is from starvation only that the Government can undertake to save people and even that with a sorrowful incompleteness. Hence I would establish as an absolute rule that relief without labor would be granted only to the infirm, the aged, and the children unable to carry even a little basket of earth.

I have no reason to believe that this rule would cause suffering by reason of the distance of some Villages from work. Work-people under less pressure than starvation will move long distances in search of food. The migrations that constantly follow partial failures of the Rains prove this nomadic tendency and perhaps the following illustration from my own experience may confirm it. In (I think) 1847 no Rain fell in September and October and great anxiety was felt for the Wheat crop as not an acre could be ploughed. Unfortunately the River Jumna fell at the same time with unusual rapidity and very heavy excavation was necessary at the Canal Heads to ensure even a moderate supply. The Country under the Sewalik Hills is very thinly populated and the working parties procurable on the spot fell far below the strength required. I therefore addressed a circular letter to the Headmen of all the important Villages along the whole length of the Canal, explaining fully the difficulties of the case, and inviting them to send work-people. They responded so willingly that in many cases they marched themselves at the head of their Village Contingents, and upwards of 1,000 people were collected in the bed of the Jumna from distances ranging between twenty and 130 miles. Food had been collected for them; they were regularly paid and after about ten or twelve days' labor they cleared the bed and secured a full supply. As I was on the spot all the time, and in constant communication with the Headmen, I knew them to be well satisfied with the result, and they expressed themselves quite ready to repeat their movement if necessary. I should have no fear of any difficulty being experienced from unwillingness on the part of the people to seek work at a distance.

The people in the North-West and the Punjab are all aggregated into Villages or Towns, and in each of those, however small, there is the Bunniah or the Bazar. I can scarcely think that practical difficulty would be experienced in securing a supply to any Villages through the ordinary agency of the Bunniahs, and at first at any rate I would leave it to them without interference on the part of Government.

With reference to the form of relief to be given to the aged, infirm, and helpless, it would probably be found best to supply them with food, not money and such food might be furnished through the agency of the Bunniah under check by an Agent of the Relief Committee. Purely private agency might act well for the relief of these classes in considerable Towns, but it will, I think, be found quite inapplicable to scattered Villages, and for them I fear that trusting to private charity would mean that the helpless were to perish. In cases where the helpless were dependants on people capable of working, the latter might probably be trusted with money allowances to purchase food for them, but on the whole, I would prefer relief by distribution of food only. If experience shows that collecting the helpless together is as much a necessity in India as in Ireland, there would be no material difficulty, I apprehend, in grouping Villages into unions, and having cheap temporary accommodation provided at the Central Station for the helpless of the whole. At the same time I do not expect this necessity to arise.

In reference to Cities, I have little doubt that the labour relief will be almost if not quite as helpful to them as to the rural population. Very large working parties are even under ordinary circumstances drawn from large Towns, and I may venture to say that there is scarcely one of these throughout the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab, that might not be vastly improved by the necessity of employing all its starving population on works within its own limits, or in its immediate vicinity. As I have already said, I believe private charity to be a reliable resource in Towns, but if Government has to interfere at all, I would still maintain the form of relief by payment for labor to the utmost extent possible.

I cannot think of anything further to add on this head at present, and now pass on to consider the nature and extent of the Public Works that may be undertaken for the relief of the starving population.

As concerns the nature of the works, such as are directly remunerative to Government, as Irrigation Works in their various forms of Canals, Reservoirs, Dams; such as are indirectly remunerative as Imperial or District Roads; such as contribute to the more rapid development of Railway Lines as Roads to Stations from interior marts or productive parts of Districts shut off from the Rails; such as contribute essentially to the improvement of the health of the people, as Town improvements, drainage, and the like; such as add to the cultivable area of the Country as swamp drainages, diversions or regulation of Rivers that have gone wrong; such in short as have the common characteristics of permanent and practicable utility would have a natural preference over any others devised and undertaken simply to meet the call for employment to the people. And I believe it may be stated with confidence that there is scarcely a single District likely to be famine-struck within which works having the characteristic

referred to have not already been subjects of discussion and have been postponed for want of means to execute them. It is not likely that the Famine will extend below the Doab, there having already been heavy Rain between Allahabad and Benares. Within the Doab the means of finding employment for the people include all the Rajbhas of the main Trunk and the two Terminals of the Ganges Canal forming a net work of Channels bringing work almost to the doors of a large Section of the agricultural population, and from the execution of every mile of which an immediate gain both to Government and people ought to flow; the three main branches of the Canal temporarily postponed but which might if need were be put in hand and bring relief to another large Section; the Grand Trunk Road and its branches, on which useful work might doubtless be found; the feeding Line to the East India Railway; and local improvements to many Towns like those executed at Meerut in 1856-57. In Bundelkund, there is large scope for very useful works of Irrigation both of the Reservoir and River Canal classes, and there is room too for considerable extension of Roads having prospective reference to the Julhulpoor Line of the East Indian Railway as well to the general convenience of the Community. Higher up the right bank of the Jumna, in the Agra, Muttra, and Delhi Districts, scope will be found for useful works of Irrigation, some already matured, others that could readily be so. The prospects of the Cis-Sutlej Territories and other parts of the Punjab seem to have so materially improved that the crisis with them is probably past, but if not, the Grand Trunk Road ought to give large occupation and in the Baree Doab, the Canal there has still to be provided with its whole distribution Channels forming a very extended field of employment analogous to that of the Ganges Canal. With the Tracts of the Westward I am not familiar, but if the necessity should arise and funds are available, it is very unlikely that any difficulty will be found there in finding works of real usefulness to execute. Returning to the left bank of the Ganges, Rohilkund is traversed by Rivers, for utilizing some of which complete projects have already been submitted and postponed. Under stimulus much more might be done than has yet been provided for, and I do not doubt that large means of occupation could be provided throughout that Province.

On the whole it seems to me that the work which might be put in hand will far exceed the means which, even in a spirit of the largest liberality, Government could devote to it, whether those means be in money or in men. My object however under this Section has been mainly to shew that there will be no want of Public Works, profitable and permanently useful, on which to employ a starving people should we be compelled to do so.

The extent to which such works can be put in hand depends first, on the Funds that can be made available for them; and second, on the extent of establishment that can be supplied for Executive purposes and supervision.

Whatever the amount of the appropriations by the Supreme Government may be, I would leave the selection in detail of the works to be undertaken entirely to the Local Government. They know of necessity most minutely the actual or varying wants of their Districts, and in a state of

Famine, the Executive Chief should be as little trammelled as a Commander having the confidence of Government would be in a state of War. Accounts would of course be kept with scrupulous care on the personal responsibility of the Special Relief Commissioners, and such general reports as would keep the Government of India thoroughly informed of all that was going on would be submitted at short intervals.

The question of Establishment for the works is a difficult one. Much, if not the whole, of the work of the Public Works Department now in hand must go on. It is probable that in both Provinces the Lieutenant-Governor may wish certain parts of this work to be materially extended, which would farther decrease the ability of the Department to give aid to detached works, still I think it would be found in practice that the Public Works Establishments could give material aid. I have been working all my life with Native Establishments controlled by a few Europeans. About five-sixths of the accounts on which the expenditure of the Irrigation Department, ranging in my time between thirty and forty Lakhs a year, was passed, were Vernacular accounts, and I have not the least doubt that within reasonable limits and under tolerably close supervision, Natives may safely be trusted with money to be expended for purposes of relief. They will cheat certainly, but they will do so in moderation, and in forms acquiesced in, in almost every case by the recipients of the money. Their employment is moreover a matter of pure necessity. It would be impossible to work the machinery without their help and our safeguard must be in employing as largely as practicable reliable European supervision. To get this in quantity sufficient may be difficult, but as much professional knowledge is not required, the main wants being honesty, activity, and good common sense, I think that, under the emergency, we might draw largely on the younger Officers of the Army for temporary help. To check the simple measurements of excavation or other work done, to secure for Government a fair day's work for a fair day's wage, to see that wage paid to those who have earned it, and to keep in forms that would be supplied to them accounts of their receipts and disbursements are all that would be required of the Executive Supervisors. Possibly subordinate Europeans might be obtained from European Regiments, or the Artillery. But great care would be needed, as the employment of such men suddenly in contact with considerable sums of money, and in positions necessarily a good deal isolated, is, as we know from large and deplorable experience, a course full of risk; and I would rather have one Officer and Gentleman the more on whose honor I could thoroughly rely with Native Subordinates than three or four of these unknown and untried Europeans. The pressure, should it arise, will justify us in converting at once, for the use of the North-Western Provinces, the Thomason College Establishment, Principal, Professors, Masters, and Pupils, into an Agency for works of relief, and a very important contribution to executive means would be formed by them. It would be in reality no interruption to their training, as they would gather experience in one of the best of Schools. With the means above indicated I do not think that serious embarrassment would be felt in obtaining the requisite agency. Some of the most active Work Agents in 1838 were Missionaries, and the little knowledge they had,

with their probity and good sense, made them very valuable men for the work.

The fourth head I have noted, *viz.*, Irrigation Canals, enables me to say a few words on the best means of turning these works to account during the pressure of the Famine. In all such works there are a number of Rules directed to various points of interior management which, very necessary and proper in quiet times, may rightly be released when life and death are concerned. Regulations requiring water to be taken in special ways and under somewhat tedious forms, prohibitions of certain practices which injure banks, and if continued long would be serious, and other matters which Canal Officers will at once recognise, fall within the scope of this remark. To give the water as freely and with as little delay as is consistent with its fair distribution should be the general rule adopted, and all rules interfering therewith, though good in themselves, and to be restored to vigor when the pressure had passed away, should be suspended. It is impossible that the Chiefs of the Department can be everywhere, and the Local Officers should have their usual discretionary powers so extended as to enable them to act at once in emergent cases. The Districts watered by these Canals are the Granaries of the Country when the Rains fail, and their productive capacity should be stimulated to the utmost. I would therefore suggest to the Superintendent General and Director of Canals in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, that they should consider themselves free to dispense temporarily with all such Regulations as in their judgment were calculated to check the free circulation of the water, even if some little risk or damage were involved therein. This discretion would, I am sure, be judiciously and carefully exercised by both Officers, and their hands would be strengthened by their having it.

The last point on which I have any remarks to make are the Food Riots, which, in the North-West, are the ordinary consequences, not only of Famine, but of any considerable rise in the price of Food. I have known them frequently since 1838, and they are generally of the same character, and due to the same cause, being mob attacks on the stores of Grain Dealers. Almost every Village Bunniah or Grain Merchant has his reserve stock of Grain often carefully concealed by being buried in pits duly protected. When the market is left to regulate itself, these stores flow out under the natural check of high prices, but without very much disposition on the part of the holders to starve the Bazar, so as still farther to raise the cost. Violence or injudicious interference of the Magistrates to fix maximum rates or otherwise are followed at once by contraction of supplies, as the Bunniah of Upper India is a timid being, and at the same time an obstinate one. The class will trade with moderate fairness and consideration in their own fashion; but shut up at once under pressure of any kind. Hence it is, I think, most essential that the utmost possible care should be taken to give the Grain Merchants perfect protection, and to secure their property against all mob violence. This will be difficult, and doubtless, in some instances, impossible; but the rule should I conceive be stringently enforced. The oriental maxim of interference is dear to Native Officials, and they always urge it strongly on their European Superiors, some of whom, within my own knowledge, and not many years ago, have

been led to take this course producing necessarily great additional embarrassment.

Even in 1838, evil-disposed men took advantage of the general distress in certain excitable localities to cause extensive social disorganization. We may naturally expect that such efforts will now be repeated, and it will probably be considered expedient to hold lightly equipped Columns of Troops in readiness at the Military Stations in dangerous Districts to move at once in support of the Police, if the latter should require such aid. There can however be no organization among the rioters, and they are little likely to cause serious disturbances, and the less so if they are aware that precautionary measures have been taken to maintain the peace with a strong hand if need be.

The following abstract of the suggestions in this Note may be useful for reference. When the presence of Famine is imminent it is suggested—

1st.—That the Supreme Government place at the disposal of the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, such sum as may be practicable and expedient to be expended in the relief of the people.

2ndly.—That it be left to the discretion of the Local Governments to allot this sum in such proportions as they think fit between existing Establishments through which relief may be given, and District Relief Committees to be formed in such localities as require them.

3rdly.—That the District Committees be formed on the basis of the District Road Fund Committees, reinforced by the Chaplains, Missionaries, or such other persons as may be likely to give valuable co-operation.

4thly.—That in each Province a Special Relief Commissioner (to be assisted if need be hereafter by Deputies,) be nominated as the Controlling and Inspecting Agent for Government over all local efforts, and to be responsible for the maintenance of the accounts in order and the proper appropriation of the Relief Funds. The control of the District Committees will be sufficient probably for the full occupation of the Relief Commissioner, and sums allotted to special Departments would be expended and accounted for by their respective Chiefs; but the Commissioners should be directed to report at once to Government any violations of sound principles they may discover in relief operations by whomsoever carried on.

5thly.—That brief Weekly Reports be sent by the Local Governments to the Government of India, and that full Monthly Reports be similarly furnished. Forms for these might be prepared in the Home and Public Works Departments.

6thly.—That Native Committees of Relief be encouraged, but that public money be granted to them only on condition that they become subordinate to the District Committees.

7thly.—That relief be afforded only in exchange for labor to all persons capable of working.

8thly.—That to able-bodied work-people money wages be given as being quite safe.

9thly.—That to the aged, infirm and helpless gratuitous relief be given, where possible by private charity, but by public money when private agency fails.

10thly.—That such relief be granted, not in money but in food; under such precautions in detail as each District Committee may find best suited to its locality.

11thly.—That for the provision of food, the ordinary agency of the Grain Merchants of the

Country be relied on, Government abstaining from any interference with them.

12thly.—That no special provisions are likely to be necessary with reference to the distance of works, as the people are willing to seek employment at a distance under pressure like the present.

13thly.—That in Cities as in the Country, effect should be given to the labor test as extensively as possible.

14thly.—That the works to be undertaken for relief be characterized by profitable, permanent, and practical utility.

15thly.—That almost every District likely to suffer offers scope for such works.

16thly.—That the selection of works in detail to be put in hand be left to the Local Governments.

17thly.—That the Works Establishments may safely be formed of Native Subordinates acting under the supervision of European Officers or Gentlemen.

18thly.—That superior European Agents may, under the emergency, be drawn from the Army for temporary employment under the general direction of experienced Officers.

19thly.—That the Establishment of the Thomason College may be made temporarily available as Supervising Agents in the North-Western Provinces.

20thly.—That on working Canals of Irrigation the Superintending Officers be authorized to suspend, during the pressure, any Departmental Regulations that check the free circulation of the water.

21stly.—That the amplest possible protection be given by the Civil Authorities to the property of Dealers in Grain.

22ndly.—That all arbitrary interference with prices be prohibited.

23rdly.—That in dangerous localities light Moveable Columns of Troops with Field Guns be held in readiness to support the Police at once if necessity require.

(Signed) R. BAIRD SMITH.

The 27th July 1860.

P. S.—Since completing the above Note, I have discovered an old Paper of my own published in the Calcutta Journal of Natural History in 1842, containing reductions of Meteorological Observations in the Upper Doab for 1837-38-39-40-41.

The Rain Gauge results of the first year show very strikingly how miserably defective the Rains were. At Kulsea, a Station about fourteen miles Northward of Saharunpoor, the Rain-fall of 1837 was only twenty-one inches as against forty-seven in 1838, fifty-one in 1839, twenty-six in 1840, and fifty-two in 1841. The contrast is even more striking lower down the Country, as at Surinowli, now in the Meerut District, about twelve miles Eastward from Delhi. There the Rain in 1837 was but ten inches as against thirty-two and a half in 1838, twenty-three in 1839, thirty-two in 1840, and twenty-five and a half in 1841.

Before the end of July nine inches had fallen at Kulsea (nearly all in July) and six inches at Surinowli (about one-third in June and two-thirds in July). The aspect of the present year is *a good deal* therefore considerably worse than in 1837. The Tables give many more illustrative facts, but the above will be sufficient to give a general idea of the character of the Rains up to the 1st of August in the last great Famine Year.

(Signed) R. B. S.

The 28th July 1860.



APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1860.

LAND SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the under-mentioned Estates, in Zillah Backergunge forfeited to Government, will be put up to public and unreserved Sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Tuesday, the 9th of October 1860, or 24th of Assin 1267 B. S., under Government Orders and the Collector's Roobakarry, dated the 1st September 1860 :—

Ousut Talook Modafut Ramjoy Goocho, hissa six annas, purchased by Panjoo Mohamud Shuffee and Mohamud Kamal, and ten annas purchased by Beeshye Mullick, in the latter hissa; the rights and interests of Abtab Mullick, situated in Talook Hurray Kristno Doss, &c., in Kishmut Pootceakhally and in Zemindarry Lalla Mitterjeet Singh, &c., in Pergunnah Syedpore, will be sold; sudder jumma, Company's Rupees 7-3-2-8.

Neem Ousut Talook Soobandee Mullick, son of Abtab Mullick, Defendant; the rights and interests of Abtab Mullick, situated in the above Talook, Kismut, Zemindarry, and Pergunnah, will be sold; sudder jumma, Company's Rupees 2-1-7-11½.

Howlah Sona Gazee, possessors, Boloo and Sullim; the rights and interests of Abtab Mullick, situated in the above Talook, Kismut, Zemindarry, and Pergunnah, will be sold; sudder jumma, Company's Rupees 0-0-0.

Ousut Howlah Soobandee Mullick, &c., the rights and interests of Abtab Mullick, situated in the above Talook Chuclav Kannoodosskotty, Kismut Luckeepora, and in Zemindarry Lalla Mitterjeet Singh, &c., Pergunnah Bozoorgomedpore, will be sold; sudder jumma, Company's Rupees 9-1-0-16.

Howlah Dhun Mullick, &c., Modafut Kotool Shurriff, hissa two annas, ten gundas; the rights and interests of Abtab Mullick, situated in the above Talook, Mouza Kannoodosskotty, and in the above Zemindarry and Pergunnah, will be sold; sudder jumma, Company's Rupees 5-9-7-17.

Ousut Talook Modafut Ramjoy Goocho, hissa six annas, purchased by Panjoo, Mohamud Shuffee, and Mohamud Kammel, and hissa ten annas purchased by Beeshye Mullick; in the latter hissa, the rights and interests of Abtab Mullick, situated in the above Talook, Kismut Mattibhangah and in the above Zemindarry and Pergunnah, will be sold; sudder jumma, Company's Rupees 0-0-0.

R. CAIRNES RAIKES,
Collector.

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE; }
Collector's Office,
The 4th September 1860. }



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1860.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

THE following Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Council of India on the 15th September 1860, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon (under a suspension of the Standing Orders) within a week :—

A Bill to authorize and regulate the Emigration of Native laborers to the French Colonies.

WHEREAS a Convention is contemplated between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of the French comprising the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

The French Government shall be at liberty to recruit and engage laborers for the French Colonies in the Indian territories belonging to Great Britain, and to embark Emigrants, being subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, either in British or French Ports in India, under the conditions hereinafter stipulated.

ARTICLE II.

The French Government shall intrust the direction of its operations in every centre of recruitment to an Agent chosen by itself.

Those Agents must be approved by the British Government.

Such approval is assimilated, with regard to the right of granting and withdrawal, to the Exequatur given to Consular Agents.

ARTICLE III.

This recruitment shall be effected conformably to the regulations which now exist, or may here-

after be established, for the recruitment of laborers for British Colonies.

ARTICLE IV.

The French Agent shall, with regard to the operations of recruitment which are intrusted to him, enjoy for himself and for the persons whom he may employ, all the facilities and advantages afforded to the recruiting Agents for British Colonies.

ARTICLE V.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty shall appoint in those British Ports where Emigrants may be embarked, an Agent who shall be specially charged with the care of their interests.

In French Ports the same duty with regard to Indian subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be confided to the British Consular Agent.

Under the term "Consular Agents," are comprised Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and all other Commissioned Consular Officers.

ARTICLE VI.

No Emigrant shall be embarked unless the Agent described in the preceding Article shall have been enabled to satisfy himself either that the Emigrant is not a British subject or, if a British subject, that his engagement is voluntary, that he has a perfect knowledge of the nature of his contract, of the place of his destination, of the probable length of his voyage, and of the different advantages connected with his engagement.

ARTICLE VII.

The contracts of service, with the exception provided for by Section 4 of Article IX, and by Section 2 of Article X, shall be made in India, and shall either bind the Emigrant to serve a person designated by name, or to serve a person to whom he shall be allotted by the proper authority on his arrival in the Colony.

ARTICLE VIII.

The contracts shall, moreover, make stipulation for :—

1. The duration of the engagement at the expiration of which the Emigrant shall receive a return-passage to India at the expense of the French Government, and the terms on which it will be competent to him to abandon or renounce his right to a free return-passage.

2. The number of days and hours of work.

3. The wages and rations, as well as the rate of payment for extra work, and all the advantages promised to the Emigrant.

4. Gratuitous medical treatment for the Emigrant, except in cases where, in the opinion of the proper Government Officer, his illness shall have arisen from his own misconduct.

In every contract of engagement there shall be inserted an exact copy of Articles IX, X, XX, and XXI of the present Convention.

ARTICLE IX.

1. The duration of the Immigrant's engagement shall not be more than five years. In case, however, he shall be duly proved to have absented himself from work, he shall be bound to serve a number of days equal to the time of his absence.

2. At the expiration of that period, every Indian who shall have attained the age of ten years at the time of his departure from India, shall be entitled to a return-passage at the expense of the French Government.

3. If he can show that his conduct has been regular and that he has the means of subsistence he may be allowed to reside in the Colony without any engagement; but from that time he will lose his right to a free return-passage.

4. If he consents to contract a new engagement, he will be entitled to a bounty, and will retain his right to a return-passage at the expiration of this second engagement.

The right of the Immigrant to a return-passage extends to his wife, and to his children who quitted India under the age of ten years, as well as to those born in the Colonies.

ARTICLE X.

The Immigrant shall not be bound to work more than six days in seven, nor more than nine hours and a half a day.

The conditions of task-work and every other kind of regulation for work, shall be freely arranged with the laborer. The obligation to provide, on holidays, for the care of animals and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

ARTICLE XI.

In British Ports, the arrangements which precede the departure of the Emigrants shall be conformable to those prescribed by the regulations for the British Colonies. In French Ports, the Emigration Agent, or his deputies, shall, on the departure of every Emigrant ship, deliver to the British Consular Agent a nominal list of the Emigrants who are subjects of Her Britannic Majesty,

with a description of their persons, and shall also communicate to him the contracts of which he may require copies. In such case, only one copy shall be given of all contracts of which the provisions are identical.

ARTICLE XII.

In the Ports of embarkation, the Emigrants who are subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be at liberty, conforming to the regulations of Police relative to such establishments, to leave the Dépôts or other place in which they may be lodged in order to communicate with the British Agents, who, on their part may at any reasonable hour visit the places in which the Emigrants, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, are collected or lodged.

ARTICLE XIII.

Emigrants may leave India for the Colonies to the East of the Cape of Good Hope at all times of the year.

For other Colonies they may leave only from the 1st of August to the 15th of March. This arrangement applies only to sailing vessels; vessels using steam power may leave at any time of the year.

Every Emigrant sailing from India for the Antilles between the 1st of March and the 15th of September shall receive at least one double blanket over and above the clothing usually allowed to him, and may make use of it so long as the vessel is outside of the tropics.

ARTICLE XIV.

Every Emigrant vessel must carry an European Surgeon and an Interpreter.

The Captains of Emigrant vessels shall be bound to take charge of any despatch which may be delivered to them by the British Agent at the Port of embarkation for the British Consular Agent at the Port of destination, and to deliver it to the Colonial Government immediately after his arrival.

ARTICLE XV.

In every vessel employed for the conveyance of Emigrants, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the Emigrants shall occupy, either between decks, or in cabins on the upper deck, firmly secured and entirely covered in, a space devoted to their exclusive use. Such cabins and space between decks shall in every part have a height of not less than five feet and a half.

No compartment shall take more than one adult Emigrant for every cubic space of seventy-two feet in the Presidency of Bengal and at Chander-nagore, and for every cubic space of sixty feet in other French Ports, and in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

An Emigrant above the age of ten years shall count as an adult, and two children from one to ten years of age shall count as one adult.

A place shall be fitted up for a hospital in every Emigrant ship.

Women and children shall occupy compartments of the vessel distinct and separate from those of the men.

ARTICLE XVI.

Each shipment of Emigrants shall include a proportion of women equal to at least one-fourth of the number of men. After the expiration of three years, the numerical proportion of women shall be raised to one-third; after two years more, it shall be raised to one-half; and after a further period of two years, the proportion shall be the same as may be fixed for the British Colonies.

ARTICLE XVII.

The British Agents at the embarkation, shall have, at all reasonable times, the right of access to every part of the ship which is appropriated to the use of Emigrants.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Governors of the French establishments in India shall make such administrative regulations as may be necessary to ensure the complete execution of the preceding stipulations.

ARTICLE XIX.

On the arrival of any Emigrant ship in any French Colony, the Government shall cause to be transmitted to the British Consular Agent any despatches which it may have received for him, together with—

1. A nominal list of all laborers disembarked who are subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.
2. A list of the deaths or births which may have taken place during the voyage.

The Colonial Government shall take the necessary measures to enable the British Consular Agent to communicate with the Emigrants before their distribution in the Colony.

A copy of the "List of Distribution" shall be delivered to the Consular Agent.

He shall be informed of all deaths and births which may occur during the period of engagement, as well as of all changes of employer, and of all departures on a return-passage.

Every fresh engagement, or act of renunciation of the right to a free return-passage, shall be communicated to the Consular Agent.

ARTICLE XX.

All Immigrants, being subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, shall, in the same manner as other subjects of the British Crown, and conformably to the ordinary rules of international law, enjoy, in the French Colonies, the right of claiming the assistance of the British Consular Agents; and no obstacle shall be opposed to the laborers' resorting to the Consular Agent and communicating with him; without prejudice, however, to the obligations arising out of his engagement.

ARTICLE XXI.

In the distribution of laborers no husband shall be separated from his wife, nor any father or mother from their children under fifteen years of age. No laborer shall be required to change his employer without his own consent, unless he be transferred to the Government, or to the person who has acquired the property on which he is employed.

Immigrants who may become permanently incapable of work, either by sickness or by any other cause beyond their own control, shall be sent back at the expense of the French Government, what-

ever time may still be wanting to entitle them to a free return-passage.

ARTICLE XXII.

All operations of immigration may be carried on in the French Colonies by French or British vessels without distinction.

British vessels which may engage in those operations shall be bound to conform to all the measures of Police, health, and equipment which may apply to French vessels.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The labor regulations of Martinique shall serve as the basis for all the regulations of the French Colonies into which Indian Emigrants, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, may be introduced.

The French Government engages not to introduce into those regulations any modification the result of which would be to place the said Indian subjects in an exceptional position, or to impose upon them conditions of labor more stringent than those prescribed by the said regulations.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The present Convention applies to emigration to the Colonies of Re-union, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Guiana.

It may hereafter be applied to immigration to other Colonies in which British Consular Agents shall be established.

ARTICLE XXV.

The provisions of the present Convention relative to the Indian subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall apply to the Natives of every Indian State which is under the protection or political control of Her said Majesty, or of which the Government shall have acknowledged the supremacy of the British Crown.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The present Convention shall begin to take effect on the 1st of August 1861, and shall continue in full force for three years and a half. It shall remain in full force, if notice for its termination be not given in the course of the month of August of the third year, and then notice can be given only in the course of the month of August of each succeeding year.

In case of notice being given for its termination, it shall cease eighteen months afterwards.

It is understood that the stipulations of the present Convention relative to Indian subjects of Her Britannic Majesty introduced into the French Colonies shall be maintained in force in favor of the said Indians until they shall either have been sent back to their own country or have renounced their right to a return-passage.

And whereas a Convention was concluded and signed at Paris on the 25th day of July 1860 between Her said Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and His said Majesty the Emperor of the French consisting of the same Articles, but limited to the emigration to the French Colony of Re-union from British India of Native laborers to the number of not more than six thousand:

And whereas it is necessary in order to give effect to the said Conventions that an Act of the Legislative Council of India should be passed

embodying the terms thereof; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Act XIV of 1839 is repealed as to any contract authorized by this Act with any Natives of India, and as to the knowingly abetting or aiding any Native of India emigrating under the provisions of this Act.

II. The French Government may (subject to the approval of the Governor General of India in Council) nominate a person to be Emigrant Agent under this Act for each of the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Provided that such approval of the Governor General of India in Council shall be assimilated, with regard to the right of granting and withdrawing the same, to the Exequatur given to Consular Agents.

III. The Agents so nominated and approved as aforesaid shall be authorized to act as Emigrant Agents at the said Ports respectively, and shall exercise all the powers conferred on Emigrant Agents by this Act.

IV. The Protector of Emigrants, at each of these Ports aforesaid, shall act for the British Government as Protector of laborers emigrating under the provisions of this Act.

V. The Emigrant Agents under this Act shall, with regard to the operations of recruitment which are entrusted to them, enjoy for themselves and the persons whom they may employ in the management of the said operation, all the facilities and advantages afforded to the Emigrant Agents for British Colonies.

VI. No Emigrant shall be embarked under this Act unless the Protector of Emigrants shall have been enabled to satisfy himself either that such Emigrant is not a British subject, or if a British subject, that his engagement is voluntary, and that he has a perfect knowledge of the nature of his contract, of the place of destination, of the probable length of his voyage, and of the different advantages connected with his engagement.

VII. All contracts of service made with laborers emigrating under this Act, except the contracts mentioned in Section IV of Article IX and Section IV of Article X aforesaid, shall be made in British India, and shall either bind the Emigrant to serve a person designated by name, or to serve a person to whom he shall be allotted by the proper authority on his arrival in the Colony to which he emigrates.

VIII. The contracts of service shall make provision for—

1. The duration of the engagement at the expiration of which the Emigrant shall receive a return-passage to India at the expense of the French Government, and the terms on which it will be competent to him to abandon or renounce his right to a free return-passage.

2. The number of days and hours of work.

3. The wages and rations as well as the rate of payment for extra work, and all the advantages promised to the Emigrant.

4. Gratuitous medical treatment for the Emigrant, except in cases where, in the opinion of the proper Government Officer, his illness shall have arisen from his own misconduct.

5. In every contract of engagement there shall be inserted an exact copy of Articles IX, X, XX, and XXI, of the Convention hereinbefore recited.

IX. *Clause 1.*—The duration of the Emigrant's engagement shall not be more than five years. In case, however, he shall be duly proved to have absented himself from work, he shall be bound to serve a number of days equal to the time of his absence.

Clause 2.—At the expiration of that period, every Native of India who shall have attained the age of ten years at the time of his departure from India, shall be entitled to a return-passage at the expense of the French Government.

Clause 3. If he can show that his conduct has been regular and that he has the means of subsistence, he may be allowed to reside in the Colony without any engagement, but from that time he will lose his right to a free return-passage.

Clause 4.—The right of the Emigrant to a return-passage extends to his wife and to his children who quitted India under the age of ten years, as well as to those born in the Colonies.

X. *Clause 1.*—The Emigrant shall not be bound to work more than six days in seven nor more than nine hours and a half a day.

Clause 2.—The condition of task-work and every other kind of regulation for work shall be freely arranged with the laborer. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

XI. It shall not be lawful to convey any Emigrant, being a native of India, who may embark for the purpose of labouring for hire in either of the Colonies hereinafter mentioned from any of the Ports aforesaid in any ship or vessel, unless a license be obtained for carrying Emigrants in any such ship or vessel from the Government of the Presidency or place in which the Port is situated. A fee, not exceeding one Rupee per Emigrant, as may be regulated from time to time by the local Government, shall be demandable in respect of every such license, which fee shall be carried to the credit of the said Government, and the granting or withholding any such license shall be entirely discretionary with the Government, and in consideration of such license the Master of every ship conveying or destined to convey Emigrants from India, shall execute a Bond binding himself and his owners in a penal sum of ten thousand Rupees to conform to the several conditions herein provided, and the said Bond shall be executed in duplicate, that it may be put in suit either at the place of execution or in the Colony to which the Emigrants are to be conveyed, and one copy shall be forwarded to the Government

Emigrant ships to be licensed. who may embark for the purpose of labouring for hire in either of the Colonies hereinafter mentioned from any of the Ports aforesaid in any ship or vessel, unless a license be obtained for carrying Emigrants in any such ship or vessel from the Government of the Presidency or place in which the Port is situated. A fee, not exceeding one Rupee per Emigrant, as may be regulated from time to time by the local Government, shall be demandable in respect of every such license, which fee shall be carried to the credit of the said Government, and the granting or withholding any such license shall be entirely discretionary with the Government, and in consideration of such license the Master of every ship conveying or destined to convey Emigrants from India, shall execute a Bond binding himself and his owners in a penal sum of ten thousand Rupees to conform to the several conditions herein provided, and the said Bond shall be executed in duplicate, that it may be put in suit either at the place of execution or in the Colony to which the Emigrants are to be conveyed, and one copy shall be forwarded to the Government

Fee for license. Emigrant, as may be regulated from time to time by the local Government, shall be demandable in respect of every such license, which fee shall be carried to the credit of the said Government, and the granting or withholding any such license shall be entirely discretionary with the Government, and in consideration of such license the Master of every ship conveying or destined to convey Emigrants from India, shall execute a Bond binding himself and his owners in a penal sum of ten thousand Rupees to conform to the several conditions herein provided, and the said Bond shall be executed in duplicate, that it may be put in suit either at the place of execution or in the Colony to which the Emigrants are to be conveyed, and one copy shall be forwarded to the Government

Master of ships to give bond. ship conveying or destined to convey Emigrants from India, shall execute a Bond binding himself and his owners in a penal sum of ten thousand Rupees to conform to the several conditions herein provided, and the said Bond shall be executed in duplicate, that it may be put in suit either at the place of execution or in the Colony to which the Emigrants are to be conveyed, and one copy shall be forwarded to the Government

himself and his owners in a penal sum of ten thousand Rupees to conform to the several conditions herein provided, and the said Bond shall be executed in duplicate, that it may be put in suit either at the place of execution or in the Colony to which the Emigrants are to be conveyed, and one copy shall be forwarded to the Government

of such Colony, to be dealt with as the case may require. And every ship or vessel in which any such Emigrant shall be conveyed without a licence being obtained as aforesaid shall be liable to be forfeited, and the Master thereof shall be liable, as for a misdemeanor, to a fine of one hundred Rupees for every such Emigrant so illegally conveyed.

XII. It shall not be lawful for the Master of any vessel licensed as above mentioned to receive on board any Emigrant laborer, as above provided, unless such laborer shall have in his possession and show a certificate or pass, to be given to him by the Emigrant Agent of the Port under this Act, countersigned by the Protector of Emigrants, stating his name and the name of his father, and his age, and certifying that, having appeared before such Agent, he has declared his willingness to proceed to work for hire in the Colony to which such vessel is bound and has been engaged by hire as an Emigrant to such Colony on the part of the Government thereof.

XIII. Every such Emigrant Agent shall ascertain, by personal communication with every Emigrant previously to his or her embarkation from the Port or place for which such Agent shall have been appointed, that such Emigrant has not been induced to emigrate by any fraud, false, or unreasonable expectation, and is aware of the distance of the Colony to which he or she is about to emigrate from the place where he or she is about to embark, and such Agent shall explain the real advantages likely to be derived by such Emigrant from a removal to such Colony, at the same time cautioning such Emigrant against unreasonable and unwarrantable expectations; and such Agent shall also ascertain that every such Emigrant is in good health and not incapacitated from labor by old age, bodily infirmity, or disease.

XIV. Before any ship or vessel, so licensed to carry Emigrant laborers as above provided, shall be cleared out from any of the aforesaid Ports for any of the Colonies hereinafter mentioned, it shall be necessary for the Master of such ship or vessel, provided any Emigrant of the description aforesaid shall embark therein, to obtain from the Emigration Agent, so nominated and authorized at such Port as aforesaid, a certificate, under the hand of such Agent, to the effect following, that is to say—

First.—That such Agent has by personal communication done what is required on the part of such Agent by the foregoing Section; provided always that every such Agent shall make the enquiries therein specified in such Section in an open Court or public Office to which all persons shall have admission.

Second.—That all the directions contained in this Act for ensuring the health and safety of passengers have been duly complied with.

XV. The probable lengths of the voyages to the several French Colonies from the Ports aforesaid shall be as follows:—

From the Port of Calcutta to Re-union—
Between the months of April and October inclusive, ten weeks.

Between the months of November and March inclusive, eight weeks.

From the Port of Madras—

Between the months of April and October inclusive, seven weeks.

Between the months of November and March inclusive, five weeks.

From the Port of Bombay—

Between the months of April and September inclusive five weeks, and between the months of October and March inclusive, six weeks.

From the Port of Calcutta to Martinique, Gaudeloupe and its dependencies, twenty weeks.

From the Port of Madras, nineteen weeks.

From the Port of Bombay, nineteen weeks.

From the Port of Calcutta to Guiana, twenty-six weeks.

From the Port of Madras, nineteen weeks.

From the Port of Bombay, nineteen weeks.

XVI. There shall be actually laden on board of every ship or vessel conveying Emigrants into any of the Colonies aforesaid at the time of departure of such ship or vessel from the Port at which such laborers shall be embarked, good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the said passengers, over and above the victualling of the crew, to the amount or in the proportion following: that is to say—a supply of water to the amount of five gallons for every week of the computed voyage for every passenger on board such ship or vessel, such water being carried in tanks or sweet casks; and a supply of rice, bread, biscuit, flour, oatmeal, or bread stuffs to the amount of seven pounds weight to every week of the computed voyage for every such passenger. Provided always that, when any such ship or vessels shall be destined to call at a Port or place in the course of her voyage for the purpose of filling up her water-casks, a supply of water at the rate before mentioned for every week of an average voyage to such Port or place of calling shall be deemed to be a compliance with this Regulation; and provided that the preceding Regulation regarding food shall be deemed to have been complied with in any case when it shall be made to appear that, by the special authority of the Governor General of India in Council, any other articles of food were substituted for the articles above enumerated, as being in his judgment equivalent thereto. Provided also that when any such ship or vessel is fitted with Normandy's Apparatus for distilling sea water, a reduction shall be allowed of one-third in the quantity of water required to be provided as aforesaid.

Amount of proportion of provisions to be carried by Emigrant vessel over and above the victualling of the crew.

Proviso.—Inquiries therein specified to be public.

XVII. Before any such ship or vessel shall be cleared out on any such voyage, the Emigrant Agent appointed for the Port or place from which such ship or vessel shall be cleared out, shall survey or cause to be surveyed by some competent person, the provisions and water hereinbefore required to be on board for the consumption of passengers, and shall ascertain that the same are in good and sweet conditions, and also that, over and above the same, there is on board an ample supply of water and stores for the victualling of the crew of the ship or vessel, and shall also ascertain that such ship or vessel is generally reputed sea-worthy, and that the directions hereinbefore contained for ensuring the health and safety of the passengers have been complied with, and shall grant a certificate thereof, under his hand, to the Master of such ship or vessel.

XVIII. The Master of every ship or vessel conveying Emigrants to any of the said Colonies shall be bound to provide for and furnish to every such Emigrant, and his wife and children, sufficient quantity of good and wholesome provisions for his, her, and their daily maintenance during such voyage, and during the space of forty-eight hours next after the arrival of such ship or vessel at the place of destination.

XIX. Two copies of these Regulations, and two copies of a translation thereof in the Bengalee language or such other language as the local Government may direct, authenticated by the signature of the Emigrant Agent at the Port or place at which such Emigrants shall embark, shall be delivered to the Master by such Agent at the time of clearance, and shall be kept on board of every ship or vessel carrying such Emigrants as aforesaid, during the whole voyage, and one of such copies or translations shall, upon request made at reasonable times to the Master of the ship or vessel, be produced to any passenger for his perusal.

XX. The Master of every ship or vessel carrying Emigrants from British India to any of the Colonies aforesaid shall, before clearing out such ship or vessel, deliver to such Emigrant Agent, at the Port or place from which such vessel is cleared out, a list in writing, together with a duplicate of the same, specifying, as accurately as may be, the names, ages, and occupations of all and every the Emigrants on board such ship or vessel, and such Agent shall thereupon deliver to the said Master the counterpart of such list signed by such Agent; and the said Master shall, on the arrival of such ship or vessel at the place of destination, and previous to the disembarkation of any such Emigrants, give notice of the arrival of such ship or vessel, and deliver the said counterpart of such list to the Protector of Emigrants appointed, or to be appointed, at the Colony at which the said ship or vessel may have arrived.

XXI. Before any ship or vessel shall be cleared out from any of the aforesaid Ports, for any of the said Colonies, it shall be necessary for the Master thereof to deliver to the Emigra-

tion Agent, so nominated and authorized at such Port as aforesaid, the list specified in the foregoing Section, and to obtain such duplicate thereof as is required by the said Section.

XXII. If the Master of any ship or vessel shall, at any of the Ports aforesaid, take on board such ship or vessel any Emigrant laborer of the description aforesaid and shall clear such ship or vessel for any of the said Colonies without having fully complied with every particular herein required previously to clearance, he shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees for every Emigrant laborer so taken on board his ship or vessel.

XXIII. If the Master of any ship or vessel shall, after having cleared such ship or vessel at any such Port as aforesaid for any of the said Colonies, take on board any such Emigrant laborer as aforesaid without having entered such Emigrant laborer in such list as aforesaid or without having obtained such duplicate as aforesaid containing the entry of such Emigrant prior to clearance, he shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for every Emigrant so taken on board his ship or vessel.

XXIV. If any Master of any ship or vessel cleared for any of the said Colonies as aforesaid shall, after having obtained such certificate as aforesaid, fraudulently do or suffer to be done any act or thing whereby such certificate shall become inapplicable to the altered state of the ship or vessel, its passengers, or other matters to which such certificate relates, such Master shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five thousand Rupees, besides incurring a forfeiture of any Bond executed in consideration of any license obtained for the vessel as originally described.

XXV. All the powers vested by law in the Officers of Customs in regard to the searching and detention of ships or vessels or otherwise for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by such Officers for the prevention of illegal embarkation of such Emigrants as aforesaid on board ships or vessels bound for any of the said Colonies and of other offences against this Act; and all Pilots in the service of the Government of India shall be invested with the same powers and be charged with the same duties as Preventive Officers of Customs in this behalf.

XXVI. Whenever a vessel shall clear from Calcutta for any of the said Colonies with Emigrant laborers duly embarked thereon, the Customs Officer at Calcutta shall counter-sign papers. Custom House Officers and Pilots at Calcutta to counter-sign papers. vessel shall counter-sign the pass or certificate brought on board such vessel by every

such Emigrant laborer and shall keep a register of every such Emigrant laborer as may come on board. And such Customs Officer shall remain on board such vessel until she shall arrive in Saugor roads and shall not come away until muster of the

To muster crew and passengers and Emigrants. crew and passengers and Emigrant laborers has been made in his presence and in that of the Pilot in charge of the vessel; and after the Customs Officer has taken muster and quitted the vessel the Pilot shall continue to exercise the duties indicated in Section of this Act; and it shall be lawful for him, if he shall deem it necessary, to require the Master or Commander to take a general muster of the crew and passengers and Emigrant laborers on board, and to sign a muster roll so taken. And every such Custom House Officer and Pilot shall

Report of Emigrants on board. make a complete report of the Emigrant laborers on board of any ship at the time of his quitting the same, and such report shall contain a declaration that to the best of the declarant's belief no additional Emigrant laborers have been received on board since obtaining the certificate and that nothing else has been done or omitted to be done in the ship or vessel contrary to the provisions of this Act; and every such report or muster (if any) shall be transmitted without delay to the Emigration Agent of the Port. And any Custom House Officer or Pilot who shall wilfully make a

Penalty. false, erroneous, or incomplete report of the Emigrant laborers on board of any ship, or who shall connive at the unauthorized embarkation of any such Emigrant laborers shall be liable, besides dismissal, to a fine of five hundred Rupees, commutable if not paid to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for six months, and the penalty shall be adjudged in like manner as similar penalties are adjudged for offences committed in respect to the Customs Revenue.

XXVII. If any person shall forge or shall use knowing it to be forged any document required by this Act, such person shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding seven years.

XXVIII. All the several penalties to which the Masters of ships or vessels are liable by this Act shall be enforced by information laid before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace at the instance of the Emigration Agent or of any Officer appointed for the purpose by the Government of the Presidency or place, or may be enforced by putting in suit the Bond given by the Master if such Bond has been given in consideration of the license granted to the ship.

XXIX. In the said Ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, the Emigrants before departure may at any time leave the depôt to communicate with the Protector. Her Majesty shall be at liberty, in conformity to the regulations of Police relating to the depôts where such Emigrants reside prior to departure, to leave such depôts or other places in which they may be lodged in order to communicate with the Protector of Emigrants, who on his part may at any reasonable hour visit the places in which the Emigrants, subjects of Her Majesty as aforesaid, are collected or lodged.

XXX. Clause. 1.—Emigrants may leave India for Re-union at all times of the year.

Clause 2.—For the other Colonies aforesaid they may leave only from the 1st of August to the 15th of March. This arrangement applies only to sailing vessels; vessels using steam power may leave at any time of the year.

Clause 3.—Every Emigrant sailing from India for the Antilles between the 1st of March and the 15th of September shall receive at least one double blanket over and above the clothing usually allowed to him and may make use of it so long as the vessel is outside of the tropics.

XXXI. Every Emigrant vessel must carry an European Surgeon and an Interpreter. The Captains of Emigrant vessels shall be bound to take charge of any despatch which may be delivered to them by the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of embarkation for the British Consular Agent at the Port of destination, and to deliver it to the Colonial Government immediately after his arrival.

XXXII. Clause 1.—In every vessel employed for the conveyance of Emigrants, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the Emigrants shall occupy, either between decks, or in cabins on the upper deck firmly secured and entirely covered in, a space devoted to their exclusive use. Such cabins and space between decks shall in every part have a height of five feet and a half.

Clause 2.—No compartment shall take more than one adult Emigrant for every cubic space of seventy two feet in the Presidency of Bengal, and for every cubic space of sixty feet in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

Clause 3.—An Emigrant above the age of ten years shall count as an adult, and two children from one to ten years of age shall count as one adult.

Clause 4.—A place shall be fitted up for a hospital in every Emigrant ship.

Clause 5.—Women and children shall occupy compartments of the vessel distinct and separate from those of the men.

XXXIII. Each shipment of Emigrants shall include a proportion of women equal to at least one-fourth of the number of men. After the expiration of three years, the numerical proportion of women shall be raised to one-third; after two years more, it shall be raised to one-half; and after a further period of two years, the proportion shall be the same as has been or may be fixed for the British Colonies.

XXXIV. The Protector of Emigrants, at the Protector to have embarkation, shall have at any reasonable times the right of access to every part of the ship which is appropriated to the use of Emigrants under this Act.

XXXV. This Act shall take effect as to the
 Act when to take effect. Emigration of Native laborers from British India to the number of not more than six thousand to the Island of Re-union from the time of the passing thereof, and shall take effect generally as to Emigration to the said Island and to Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Guiana, from the time when the Convention herein recited and set forth shall have been concluded and signed and shall take effect. From the time this Act shall so take effect, it shall continue in force so long as the said Convention shall continue in force and no longer.

M. WYLIE,
Clerk of the Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1828.

Fort William, the 25th September 1860.

Notification.—Under the authority given by Section XVIII. of Act XXXVI. of 1860, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Orders :—

I. In the Districts under the Punjab Government, and in the Province of Oude, there shall be charged upon Plants the following scale of Stamp Duty, in lieu of that prescribed in Article 6 of Schedule B. of the said Act :—

If the amount or value of the property claimed shall not exceed		Rs. As.	
..	8 Rs.	0	4
Above 8 and not exceeding	12 ..	0	8
.. 12 ..	.. 16 ..	1	0
.. 16 ..	.. 32 ..	2	0

and thereafter as in Schedule B.

II. In all Districts in which Act X. of 1859 is in operation, Petitions of Plaint in Suits for the recovery of arrears of rent, or of money in the hands of an Agent, instituted in the Courts of Collectors, under Act X. of 1859, shall be written on Paper bearing a Stamp of one-fourth the value prescribed by Article 6 of Schedule B. of Act No. XXXVI. of 1860, for Petitions of Plaint in Suits instituted in any Civil Court. Petitions of Plaint in all other Suits instituted in the Courts of Collectors, under Act X. of 1859, shall be written on Paper bearing a Stamp of the value of eight annas.

III. In the Province of Scinde the several Deeds, Instruments, and Writings specified in Schedules A. and B, respectively, of Act No. XXXVI. of 1860, shall be exempted from Stamp Duty until the 1st of November 1860

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

W. GREY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 4342.

Fort William, the 22nd September 1860.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Oudh Commission .—

Moonshee Jewala Pershad, Syud Ali Hosain, and Guneshee Lall, to be Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Survey and Settlement Department.

Mr. E. Bickers to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

No. 4401.

The 25th September 1860.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. H. Clifford to be an Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, in the Province of Oudh.

No. 4402.

Captain J. Woodcock, Commandant, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed a Marriage Registrar, under Act V. of 1852, for the Military Station of Ellichpoor.

No. 4403.

Mr. R. M. Collins, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Oudh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for fifteen days.

No. 4404.

Sheikh Imdad Hossein, Extra Assistant Commissioner at Raepore, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for four months, from the date on which he may quit his Station.

A. R. YOUNG,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 82.

Fort William, the 22nd September 1860.

Notifications.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in August 1860, is published for general information:—

Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in August 1860.

	CALCUTTA.			MADRAS.		BOMBAY.			
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		
	Govt.	Merchnts.	Rupees.	Govt.	Merchnts.	Rupees.	Govt.	Merchnts.	
August 1860 ...	3,79,768	5,03,295	25,21,148	6,917	1,86,245	7,99,175	..	..	27,39,000

No. 83.

With reference to the Notification from this Department No. 50, dated the 28th June last, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangement in the General Department of Account:—

Appointment.—Mr. R. Taylor, of the Meerut Division, to be Civil Auditor in the Punjab.

By Order of the Governor-General in Council,
C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd September 1860.

No. 955 of 1860.—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. B. Scriven, 1st Assistant Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Fort William, the 25th September 1860.

No. 958 of 1860.—With reference to General Order by the Governor General, dated 21st February 1860, appointing Inspectors of Musketry and establishing Districts of Inspection, the following Stations are to be added to the Districts named :—

1st District.

Jaunpore.

3rd District.

Roorkee.

Subathoo.

Dugshai.

4th District.

Jhelum.

The Stations of Oorae and Futtehghur are transferred from the 2nd to the 3rd District, and Ferozepore from the 3rd to the 11th District.

No. 957 of 1860.—Lieutenant R. S. Graves, of the 66th or Gooikah Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, with effect from the 3rd March 1860, the date on which he assumed charge of the duties of Lieutenant Keir, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on proceeding to China, and until he was relieved.

No 958 of 1860.—The services of Assistant Surgeon R. C. Chaudia are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 959 of 1860.—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. Fawcus are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 960 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officer, who proceeded to England on duty with Discharged Soldiers, is granted Furlough on private affairs, from such date as may be fixed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Second Captain Alfred Digby } For three years,
Denniss, of the Regiment } under the old
of Artillery ... } Regulations.

No. 961 of 1860.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Cox, C. B., of Her Majesty's 13th Foot, to be Assistant Quartermaster General in Fort William, with reference to Government General Order No. 929, of the 14th instant.

No. 162 of 1860.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Subadar Kurreem Khan, of the 4th Regiment Oude Irregular Infantry, to the 1st Class of the Order of Merit, as a reward for his distinguished loyalty and devotion during the Mutiny at Lucknow in 1857.

No. 963 of 1860.—Second Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dwarkanauth Chatterjee, attached to the Dispensary at Bhaugulpore, having been pronounced qualified for advancement is promoted to the 1st Class, with effect from the 15th February last.

No. 964 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

	<i>Date of Arrival at Bombay.</i>
Captain Nedham Thompson } Parsons, 1st European Ben- gal Fusiliers ... }	9th Sept. 1860.

No. 965 of 1860.—Major William Guild Robertson, of the 22nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for fifteen months, under the old Regulations.

R. J. H. BIRCH, *Major-Genl.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 221.

Fort William, the 25th September 1860.

Appointments.—Lieutenant B. J. Parsons, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed a Probationary Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, and posted to the Irrigation Department, North-Western Provinces.

No. 222.

Lieutenant W. H. G. Palmer, of the 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, for employment in the Public Works Department, by the Madras Government, in General Order No. 232 of the 22nd June 1860, is appointed temporarily a Special Assistant Engineer, with effect from the 4th of May 1860.

No. 223.

With the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Serjeant G. Richards, of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, is appointed a Probationary Assistant Overseer in the Public Works Department, and posted to Oudh.

No. 224.

The under-mentioned Students, of the Second Department of the Thomason College of Civil Engineering at Roorkee, are appointed Probationary Assistant Overseers in the Public Works Department :—

tionary Assistant Overseers in the Public Works Department :—

	<i>Where posted.</i>
1st Corporal C. Riddoch, Bengal Sappers and Miners ...	Pegu.
1st Corporal J. Killian, Bengal Sappers and Miners ...	
1st Corporal J. Harlo, Bengal Sappers and Miners ...	
Gunner J. Nelson, 1st Company, 1st Battalion Bengal Artillery	
Private P. G. Blake, Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards ..	Nagpoor.
Serjeant R. Mulcahy, Bengal Sappers and Miners ...	
1st Corporal W. Hyde, Bengal Sappers and Miners ...	Oudh.
Serjeant M. Muir, Bengal Sappers and Miners ...	
Serjeant W. Pilkington, Bengal Sappers and Miners ...	Punjab.
1st Corporal R. Burleigh, Bengal Sappers and Miners ...	
1st Corporal D. Graham, Bengal Sappers and Miners ...	Canal Department, Punjab.

No. 225.

The under-mentioned Passed Students, of the Thomason College, are appointed Probationary Assistant Overseers in the Public Works Department, and posted as follows :—

Muthra Das to the Irrigation Department, North-Western Provinces.
Kishore Chund to the Canal Department, Punjab.

No. 226.

Promotions.—Lieutenant J. M. Heywood, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Barrackpoor Division, is promoted to the grade of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class.

No. 227.

Mr. J. Naylor, Supernumerary Third Class Sub-Engineer, under the Orders of the Superintendent for the construction of the Alguada Reef Light-House, is promoted to the grade of Sub-Engineer of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 1st May 1860.

No. 228.

Leave of Absence.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. P. Magrath, Sub-Engineer, Third Class, Toungoop Road, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of the same.

No. 229.

The leave of absence for six weeks, on urgent private affairs, from the 9th instant, granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to Captain G. Price, Civil Architect at the Presidency, to visit Ceylon, is confirmed.

Mr. L. F. Byrne, C. E., Special Assistant Engineer, relieved Captain G. Price of his duties on the 9th September 1860.

No. 230.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 219 of the 21st instant, appointing Mr. E. B. Toussaint, for "Bridge Works," read "*Burrakur Bridge Works.*"

C. H. DICKENS, *Captain,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 5012.

APPOINTMENTS—*The 20th September 1860.*—The following gentlemen to be Assessors and Deputy Collectors, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the Districts mentioned, *viz.* :—

In Tipperah.

Baboo Chundee Churn Banerjee.
„ Govind Chunder Bose.

In Chittagong.

Baboo Juggut Chunder Roy.
„ Juggobundoo Sein.
„ Pranhurry Lalla.

The 21st September 1860.

In Patna.

Moulavy Ahmud Oola.
Baboo Muddun Mohun Lall.
„ Monohur Lall.

In Tirhoot.

Baboo Bishen Deo Narain Sahee.
„ Rooder Persaud Chowdhree.

In Baraset.

Baboo Rajmohun Chowdry.
„ Ramkanai Ghosaul.

In Singbhookom.

Dr. W. H. Hayes.
Rajah Chuckerdhar Sing Bahadoor.
Thakoor Gungah Ram Sing.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 20th September 1860.*—The following Officers during the ensuing Dusserah Vacation, under Clause 2, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules:—

Mr. W. Wright, Principal Sudder Ameen of Bhaugulpore.

Moulavy Nazirooddeen Mahomed, Principal Sudder Ameen of Furreedpore.

Baboo kalinkiner Roy, Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Mymensing.

Baboo Hurro Chunder Chatterjee, Sudder Ameen and Sudder Moonsiff of Mymensing.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 22nd September 1860.*—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under the provisions of Section XIX. Act XXXVI. of 1860, to appoint the Collectors of Revenue in the Regulation Provinces, and the Assistants in the Non-Regulation Provinces, in their respective Districts, to be Collectors of the Stamp Revenue, under the above-mentioned Act.

W. S. SETON-KARR,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

No. 3978.

TRANSFER.—*The 22nd September 1860.*—Probationary Assistant Overseer Private M. O'Dea, attached to the Damjodah Division, is transferred to the Thomason College of Civil Engineering at Roorkee.

APPOINTMENT.—*The 24th September 1860.*—Overseer Serjeant D. McGregor, transferred by the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, in Notification No. 175, dated the 7th ultimo, to Bengal, is posted to the Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Assistant Supervisor Corporal C. Maitland for three months, on Medical Certificate, commencing from the 16th May last, on which date he availed himself of the same. This cancels the leave granted to Corporal Maitland in Orders No. 49, dated the 6th January last, published in the *Gazette* of the 15th idem, page No. 105.

C. B. YOUNG, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2303½A.

Camp Nynce Tal, the 1st September 1860.

Mr. F. B. Pearson, Judge of Cawnpore, who has been deputed on special duty, will make over charge of the Current duties of his Office to the Principal Sudder Ameen.

No. 2336A

The 6th September 1860.

First Class Native Doctor Jussoda Missier, at present attached to the Mewwar Bheel Corps, is appointed to the Medical Charge of the Patrol Station of Futtehabad, on the Customs Line of the Agra Division.

No. 2352A.

The 7th September 1860.

Dr. J. Wise, of the 3rd Troop, 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery, officiated as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Muttra, during the absence, on leave, of Doctor Wylie, or from the 22nd May to the 16th June last inclusive.

No. 1201.

The 14th September 1860.

Mr. H. M. Chase officiated as Magistrate and Collector of Mynpoory from the 8th June to the 3rd July 1860.

Mr. H. M. Chase will officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Mynpoory from the 28th July last, till further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1127A.

Camp Nynce Tal, the 3rd September 1860.

Messrs. Adam Anthony and John Venables Sturt are appointed Deputy Collectors, under Regulation IX. of 1833. The former is posted to the District of Jounpore and the latter to Azimgurh.

No. 764B.

The 6th September 1860.

Leave of absence, for fifteen days, is granted to Mr. S. Thornton, Deputy Collector of Cawnpore, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Leave Rules, from the 15th ultimo.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1010A.

Camp Nynce Tal, the 4th September 1860.

The privilege leave of absence for one month granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Reverend T. W. Shaw, Chaplain of Cawnpore, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same, is confirmed.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

G. E. W. COOPER,
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 797A.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Camp Nynce Tal, the 11th September 1860.

Notification—The services of Captain George Falconer Penon, Commandant of the Battalion of Military Police at Seonee, are placed at the disposal of the Government, North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.

Mr. W. Braybrooke, the Adjutant, will relieve Captain G. F. Pearson, and take temporary charge of the Battalion, in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

O. M. GLUBB, *Lieut.*,
Asst. Milg. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

Leave.—Mr. T. A. Wilson, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, No. 1684, dated 10th September 1860. 1st Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road, has obtained twenty days' privilege leave, from the date of his availing himself thereof.

Transfers.—Assistant Overseer Hurchurn Doss, from the 1st Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road, to Pind Dadun Khan.

2. Sub-Overseer Gholam Russool, from Pind Dadun Khan to the Lahore Division.

Notification.—The following Rules suggested by the Officiating Financial Commissioner, defining the powers and duties of Tehseeldars, are prescribed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor for future observance.

The appointment and dismissal of Tehseeldars are matters of grave importance, demanding the

most careful consideration on the part of the Superior Authorities.

It will rest with the Commissioner of the Division to propose a fit person for the appointment to the office of Tehseeldar. The confirmation of the Financial Commissioner will be necessary to such appointments, and the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner will be previously taken regarding the Judicial qualifications of the nominee. Appointments to the office of Tehseeldar will be notified in the *Gazette*.

In the Financial Commissioner's Office will be kept Registers of all applicants for Tehseeldarees, with their certificates, and a Register showing the character of every Tehseeldar as certified in the Annual Reports, or abridged from the District Character Books.

It will not be competent for the Deputy Commissioner to put a Tehseeldar on his trial for offences, nor to punish him by fine, suspension, or removal, without previously obtaining the assent of the Commissioner, and the Commissioner's order will be subject to appeal, in the Revenue Department, to the Financial, in the Police and Judicial Departments, to the Judicial Commissioner.

Tehseeldars will be divided into three Classes:—

The First Class will have

1stly.—Full powers to try cases in Appendix A.

2ndly.—Full powers in Civil cases to try Suits of a value less than 300 Rupees.

3rdly.—Full powers in Revenue cases to try and decide Summary Suits and Regular Revenue Suits of a value less than 300 Rupees.

The Second Class of Tehseeldars will have

1stly.—Limited powers in Criminal matters to try cases entered in Appendix B.

2ndly.—Full powers in Civil cases to try Suits of a value less than 300 Rupees.

3rdly.—Limited powers in Revenue cases to investigate and report Summary Suits and Regular Revenue Suits.

The Third Class of Tehseeldars will

1stly.—Have no powers Civil or Criminal.

2ndly.—Limited powers to investigate and report Summary Suits and Regular Revenue Suits.

It will rest with Commissioners, at their discretion, to recommend Tehseeldars for the exercise of powers. All Officiating Tehseeldars will belong to the Third Class, and all Tehseeldars who have served one year in the permanent appointment will be promoted to the First Class. It will also rest with the Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Financial or Judicial Commissioners, to degrade from a higher to a lower Class.

As a general rule, no Tehseeldar should have charge of the same Tehseeldaree for more than five years.

On his first nomination, the Tehseeldar will write and sign, in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner, the declaration given in the Appendix C., and no future plea of ignorance of Government Orders will receive attention.

Sunnuds (specimens of which are given) signed by the Commissioner, defining his powers, will be given, from time to time, to every Tehseeldar.

B. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Appendix A.

LIST of Criminal Offences which may be disposed of by Tehseeldars of the First Class, as detailed in the Epitome of Penal Law issued with Judicial Commissioner's Circular No. 118 of 23rd September 1859 :—

No of Crime in Epitome.	CRIME.	REMARKS.
32	Illegal Duress	{ If the penalty within their competency is considered sufficient.
33	Abduction	
36	Theft other than with serious aggravation	{ If the property stolen do not exceed Rupees 50, and if the theft be unaccompanied with violence, or the Prisoner be not a notorious thief or a servant of the party robbed, and provided there be no burglary in the case.
43	Fraud	{ If the penalty within their competency is considered sufficient.
44	Wanton destruction or injury of property (other than Cattle)	
46	Conspiracy	
48	Non-attendance or recusance as witness A. Refusing to attend B. Attending but refusing to give evidence	{ The case must be referred for the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner
49	Bribery, corruption, extortion	{ If the offence have been committed by a Police or Revenue Officer under a Tehseeldar.
50	Oppression	{ If the penalty within their competency is considered sufficient
54	Neglect of duty as landowner (by harbouring dacoits, robbers, &c, or neglecting to report the haunts of robbers, &c)	
55	Concealment of a heinous offence (privity)	
56	False and malicious complaint	
57	Knowingly giving false information to the Police	{ If the penalty within their competency is considered sufficient.
58	Doing aught to defeat the ends of justice...	
60	Gambling, or keeping a gaming-house	
67	Breach of Canal Laws.	{ If the penalty within their competency is considered sufficient.
68	Wilfully offending against caste or religion	
69	Petty Assault.	
70	Calumny or abusive or threatening language or actions.	{ If the penalty within their competency is considered sufficient.
71	Culpable negligence causing injury to persons	
72	Trespass.	

No. of Crime in Epitome.	CRIME.	REMARKS.
73	Taking illegal reprisals (salihung) ...	{ If the penalty within their competency is considered sufficient.
74	Illegal seizure of carriage or impressment of labor.	
75	Culpable negligence causing injury to property ..	{ If the penalty within their competency is considered sufficient.
79	Illegally wearing Government Badge ..	
81	Contempt of Court ..	
8	Resistance of Process ..	
83	Misconduct as Government servant (not falling under any specified class of offences)..	{ If the punishment within their competency is considered sufficient.
84	Neglect of duty as landowner (in other cases than those specified in No. 54, such as neglecting to give information of the return of an absconded bad character to the village &c.) ...	
86	Non-fulfilment of terms of recognizance or security bond in Criminal cases ...	{ To be tried primarily in the Court in which the recognizance or security was entered.
87	Dhurna ...	{ If the punishment within their competency is considered sufficient.
90	Breach of Ferry Laws ...	
91	Simple affray or riot ...	
93	Wrongful innovation (Act IV. of 1840) from which serious breach of the peace is apprehended ...	
94	Drunkenness, or disorderly conduct ...	
95	Local nuisance ...	
96	Breach of Act relating to trespasses by cattle ...	
97	Cruelty to animals ...	
98	Neglect to support those who have legal claim to support from defendant.	{ Except in cases where the workman has received an advance of money.
99	Breach of contract between master and servant or workman ...	
100	Public or indecent exposure of the person .	{ If the punishment within their competency is considered sufficient. .
102	Introduction of a girl of tender years into a brothel ..	
108	Bad livelihood ...	{ The Tehseeldars are allowed to take up these cases, but as they cannot take security for good behaviour, the case must finally be referred for the orders of the Deputy Commissioner.

Appendix B.

LIST of Criminal Offences which may be disposed of by Tehseeldars of the Second Class :—

No. of Crime in Epitome.	CRIME.	REMARKS.
43	Fraud	If the penalty within their competency is considered sufficient.
51	Neglect of duty as landowner (by harbouring dacoits, robbers, &c, or neglecting to report the haunts of robbers)	
60	Petty assaults.	
70	Calumny, or abusive or threatening language or actions.	
72	Trespass.	
74	Illegal seizure of carriage, or impressment of labor.	If the penalty within their competency is considered sufficient.
81	Contempt of Court	
87	Dhurna	
91	Simple affray or riot	
93	Wrongful innovation (Act IV. of 1847) from which serious breach of the peace is apprehended	

Appendix C.

Form of Declaration to be made by each Tehseeldar on his nomination to Office :—

I, A. B., Tehseeldar of Pergunnah C, Zillah D, solemnly affirm that I will to the best of my ability preserve the peace of the Pergunnah over which my authority extends; that I will act with impartiality and integrity, and will not exact or receive, nor knowingly allow any other person to exact or receive, directly or indirectly, any fee, emolument, or reward whatsoever, in the execution of any matter relating to the duties of my Office, except such as the orders of Government do or may expressly authorize; and that I will perform the duties of my Office according to the best of my knowledge, abilities, and judgment, conformable to the Regulations that have been or may be passed by the Government.

Tehseeldar.

Appendix D.

Form of Sunnud for a Tehseeldar of the First Class in the Revenue Department :—

To _____, Tehseeldar of Pergunnah _____, Zillah _____.

In accordance with the provisions of Circular No. _____, I hereby invest you with, and authorize you to exercise the powers, as herein described, of a Tehseeldar of the First Class, in the Revenue Department, within the limits of your Pergunnah.

2. You are authorized to investigate and decide all Summary Suits which may be filed in your Tehseel, or referred to you for decision by the Deputy Commissioner of your District.

3. You are empowered to investigate and decide Regular Revenue Suits, when the claim does not exceed in value Rupees 300. When the amount of claim exceeds that sum you will, after investigation, record your opinion, and forward the case for final orders to the Deputy Commissioner.

4. You will be competent to try only those Suits, Regular or Summary, where the cause of action has arisen within the limits of your Tehseeldaree, or which may be referred to you by the Deputy Commissioner.

5. Any party dissatisfied with the decision which you may pronounce in any case, is at liberty to appeal to the Deputy Commissioner.

6. In exercising the powers now conferred upon you, you will conform to all the Rules and Regulations which have been or may be enacted by Government. You must exercise these powers with care, discretion, and judgment, conscientiously and impartially; and it should be your object to dispense substantial justice, avoiding technicalities and quibbles, and pronouncing a judgment in each case on its merits, recording it in your own handwriting.

Commissioner and Superintendent.

Form of Sunnud for a Tehseeldar of the (First or Second) Class in the Criminal Department :—

To _____, Tehseeldar of Pergunnah _____, Zillah _____.

In accordance with the provisions of Circular No. _____, I hereby invest you with and authorize you to exercise the powers, as herein described, of a Tehseeldar of the (First or Second) Class in the Criminal Department, within the limits of your Pergunnah.

2. You are empowered to try and decide the following crimes and misdemeanors :—

Here enter the crimes enumerated in Appendix A. if the Sunnud is for a Tehseeldar of the First Class ; and those in Appendix B. if for a Tehseeldar of the Second Class.

3. You are competent to take up the above Suits within the limits of your Tehseeldaree, without reference to, or previous sanction of, the Deputy Commissioner, when the petitions of plaint are filed directly in your Tehseel, or the cases sent in to your Tehseel from the Thannah.

4. Any party dissatisfied with your decision, in any case, is at liberty to appeal to the Deputy Commissioner.

5. In awarding punishment you must carefully consider the circumstances of each case. Punishment should be proportioned to the offence, and fines to the means of the offender. You must not award a severer punishment than you are competent by Law to inflict. You will be guided in this respect by the Epitome of Penal Law issued with the Judicial Commissioner's Circular No. 118, dated 23rd September 1859 ; and you must be careful not to exceed the limits as therein detailed, within which a Tehseeldar is competent to award punishment. You will record your judgment in your handwriting.

6. Your power does not extend to the infliction of stripes in any case. In cases, therefore, where you deem corporal punishment to be appropriate or incumbent, you will record your opinion and submit the case for the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. When you consider that punishment greater than that within your competence is necessary, you will, in like manner, record your opinion, and refer for orders to the Deputy Commissioner.

7. You must be careful not to mix together your duties as Officer of Police, and those of Judicial Officer empowered to take evidence on Oath and decide cases. In order that your duties in these two capacities may be kept perfectly distinct. You will, in every case, after recording your opinion or decision, append thereto the capacity in which you have acted, whether as Officer of Police or Judicial Officer.

8. These powers now conferred upon you must be exercised with care, discretion, and judgment, conscientiously and impartially ; and you must strictly conform to the Rules and Regulations which are or may be laid down for your guidance in the disposal of Criminal Offences.

Commissioner and Superintendent.

Form of Sunnud for a Tehseeldar of the (First or Second) Class in the Civil Department :—

To———, Tehseeldar of Pergunnah———, Zillah———.

In accordance with the provisions of Circular No.—, I hereby invest you with, and authorize you to exercise, the powers, as herein described, of a Tehseeldar of the (First or Second) Class, in the Civil Department, within the limits of your Pergunnah.

2. You are authorized to investigate and decide Civil Suits not exceeding in value Rupees 300, where the cause of action has arisen within the limits of your Tehseeldaree, or the defendant resides within it at the time the action is brought. You are empowered to take up such Suits within

these limits without reference to, or previous sanction of, the Deputy Commissioner.

* 3. Any party dissatisfied with your decision in any case, is at liberty to appeal to the Deputy Commissioner.

4. In the exercise of the powers now conferred upon you, you will conform to all the Rules and Regulations which have been or may be enacted by Government. You must exercise these powers with care, discretion, and judgment, conscientiously and impartially ; and you should make it your object to dispense substantial justice, avoiding technicalities and quibbles, and pronouncing a judgment in each case on its merits, recording it in your own handwriting.

Commissioner and Superintendent.

Form of Sunnud for a Tehseeldar of the (Second or Third) Class in the Revenue Department :—

To———, Tehseeldar of Pergunnah———, Zillah———.

In accordance with the provisions of Circular No.—, I hereby invest you with, and authorize you to exercise the powers, as herein described, of a Tehseeldar of the (Second or Third) Class in the Revenue Department within the limits of your Pergunnah.

2. You are empowered to investigate Regular and Summary Revenue Suits, and after investigation to forward a report, with your opinion in the case, for the final orders of the Deputy Commissioner. You have not yourself authority to decide or pass final orders in any case in the Revenue Department. You will take up and investigate such cases only as may be sent to you by the Deputy Commissioner for report.

3. The investigation must be made with care, impartiality, and judgment, and no relevant facts should be omitted or overlooked. You should endeavour, after a careful review of all the facts, to come to a correct opinion on the merits, and to forward a complete autograph report to the Deputy Commissioner.

Commissioner and Superintendent.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 533, dated 1st September 1860, published in the Punjab Gazette Extraordinary, the same date, in 9th line for " Europeans " read European.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

LAHORE, 10TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

No. 372.—Subadar Nussooroolla Khan is suspended from Rank and Pay for four months, with effect from the 1st instant.

LAHORE, 12TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

10th Punjab Police Battalion.

Leave of Absence.—No. 373.—Native Adjutant Mooktiar Sing, for two months, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Umballa, on private affairs.

No. 374.—The Brigade Order, dated 31st July 1860, by Brigadier T. J. Galloway, Commanding Peshawur District, directing Assistant Surgeon J. M. Fleming to receive Medical charge of the 1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry, in the room of Assistant Surgeon D. B. Daly, detained at Murree by sickness, is confirmed.

G. HUTCHINSON, Major,
Offg. Secy. to Government, Punjab,
Military Department.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tenth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1858-59, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Wednesday, the 3rd October 1860, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 1,780 Chests, viz. :—

Behar Opium	1,270
Benares ditto	510

Total Chests ... 1,780

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 12th November 1859, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th October 1860 respectively, that is to say, no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities, that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the Sale, will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday, the 8th October 1860, and no Treasury Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 18th October 1860.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1858-59, will be brought to sale in the present year, on or about the dates specified below.

5. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 5th Nov. 1860 ...	1270	510	1780
Wednesday, 5th Dec. " ..	1275	509	1784
	2545	1019	3564

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th August 1860. }

Notice.

SEALED Tenders are hereby invited for the following articles required for the Chests of the Behar Opium Agency of 1860-61 :—

Gunny with Twine.
Clamps with Nails.
Pitch.

The Tenders will be received in the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue up to 2 o'clock P. M., of the 30th instant, and all particulars as to time and place in which the articles are to be delivered, as well as their quantity, quality, and description, can be ascertained by personal application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

The party or parties whose Tender may be accepted will have to enter into an engagement and to deposit as security for its fulfilment such amount as the Board may think proper, and the Board reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

ASHLEY EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 12th September 1860. }

Notice.

THE Public are hereby reminded that the new Stamp Law (Act XXXVI. of 1860) will come into operation on the 1st proximo, and their attention is directed to the several articles in Schedule A. of the Act, more especially to those relating to Bills, Drafts or Cheques, payable on demand; to Bills of Lading and to Charter Parties; to Transfers of Shares of any Banking Corporation or Joint Stock Company; to Policies of Insurance (Life and Marine) and to receipts or discharges given for the payment of money.

Adhesive Stamps of the value of one anna for Bills, Cheques and Receipts are available to the Public at the Office of the Collector of Calcutta, and at all Local Treasuries.

The same discount will be allowed to purchasers of the new adhesive Stamps of the value of five Rupees as is now allowed to purchasers of the ordinary Postage Stamps.

Where an adhesive Stamp of half an anna is required, a Postage Stamp of that value may, under Section V. of the Act, be used until further orders.

For all documents requiring an impressed Stamp, Stamped Paper may be purchased from the Collector of Calcutta, or Paper will be specially stamped on application to that Officer.

Mercantile Firms, Banks, Insurance Companies and others, wishing to have a stock of blank Stamps prepared, are requested to send their forms for this purpose, on an early date, to the Collector of Calcutta.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

ASHLEY EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th September 1860. }

Notification, No. 17.

BABOO BHUGWAN CHUNDER BOSE, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Furreedpore Treasury on the 21st instant.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Acct. to the Govt. of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM ;
Office of Acct. to the Govt. of Bengal, }
The 25th September 1860.

Notification.

CIVIL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Fort William, the 19th September 1860.

It is requested that the submission to this Office of Returns of "Decrease of Establishment" may be discontinued.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Officiating Civil Auditor.

Notice.

WITH reference to the following Extract from the Orders of Government No. 134, dated 27th April 1837, and the New Form of Bill prescribed by the Civil Auditor, the Sub-Treasurer Notifies that *all* items of Subscriptions to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, entered in the said Bills, will be deducted as therein directed, in accordance with these Orders.

J. I. HARVEY,
Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY, }
The 22nd September 1860.

Extract of a letter No. 134, dated 27th April 1837, from Government, to the Committee of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

PARA. 2.—In reply I am directed to state that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council cannot impose on the Officers of Audit and Account the obligation to follow persons who may be employed as Assistants in Offices through the career of their employments. All that His Lordship can direct will be, that whenever in any Abstract a specific sum may be entered as deducted on account of Subscription, the sum so deducted shall be carried to a separate Head of Account. The onus of having the deductions inserted in the Abstracts must be on the parties interested.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,
Secretary to Government.

Notice.

HINDOO HOLIDAYS IN OCTOBER 1860.

THE General Treasury will be closed, from Friday the 19th to Tuesday the 30th October 1860, both days inclusive, on account of the Hindoo Holidays, Doorga and Luckhee Poojahs. All Acceptances which may fall due between Friday the 19th and Tuesday the 30th October 1860, both inclusive, will be payable at the General Treasury on any business day after Monday the 15th October 1860.

J. I. HARVEY,
Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY, }
The 24th Sept. 1860.

Public Works Department.

1. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at the Civil Architect's Office, Calcutta, up to Friday, the 12th of October next, for the supply of about 11,275 Cubic feet of Chunar Stone, in about 600 blocks, varying in dimensions from 1 to 7 feet in length, 1 to 6 feet in breadth, and 1 to 3 feet in depth.

2. The Stone to be sound hard stone, free from shakes or flaws of any description, and to be hammer squared in blocks of the required dimensions. The whole to be delivered at the Calcutta Mint before the 1st day of March 1861.

3. Tenders to specify the rate per Cubic foot delivered at the Mint Ghât, Calcutta.

4. Tenders to be under cover, and superscribed, "Tender for Chunar Stone."

Specification and List, giving the various dimensions of the Stone, will be furnished to the party or parties whose Tender may be accepted.

5. Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit of 500 Rupees, to be returned in the event of its not being accepted, or forfeited if the tender is withdrawn.

6. The party or parties whose tender may be accepted will be required to deposit a further sum of 2,000 Rupees, and to enter into a Bond for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

L. F. BYRNAL, C. E.,
In charge of Civil Architect's Office.

Notice.

THE Public are hereby informed that Bills of Lading and other Documents required to be impressed with Stamp, under Act XXXVI. of 1860, should be sent for that purpose to the Office of the Deputy Collector of Calcutta in loose sheets, as much inconvenience and delay would attend the impressing the requisite Stamp on papers bound up in volumes.

E. W. PERRY,
Officiating Superintendent.

SUPDT. OF STAMPS' OFFICE, }
The 17th September 1860.

Wanted,

A PESHKAR and Meermoonshee for the Midnapore Foujdarry Court. The Salaries are Rupees 30 and 20 respectively. Persons desirous of obtaining either of these Offices must make personal application to the Magistrate, and must be able to produce testimonials of character, good education, and qualification from previous service in the same or some analogous Department.

F. R. COCKERELL,
Officiating Magistrate.

The 7th September 1860.

Sheriff's Office, the 5th September 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the First day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon.

The Court will open on the first day of the Sessions at 12 o'clock at noon, and upon each succeeding day precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

C. H. BROWN,
Sheriff.

সরিক আকিস ৫ সেপ্টেম্বর ১৮৬০ সাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি ১ অক্টোবর সন ১৮৬০ সাল সোমবার দুই প্রহরের সময় কলিকাতার কোর্ট উইলি-এমের এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল স্থান তন্নিমিত্ত বঙ্গ দেশের কোর্ট উইলি এমের গুপ্তেম কোর্ট আপন আদালত ঘরে ওয়েন্টরমিনর এবং এডমাইরেলটি অর্থাৎ মহা সমুদ্র সম্পর্কীয় মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন।

এই সেশিয়ান জতকাল পর্যন্ত বসিবেন তাহার প্রথম দিবস দুই প্রহরের সময় তাহার পর প্রতি দিবস এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় বসিবেন এ বিষয় সকলে অগ্রণ রাখুন।

C. H. BROWN,
Sheriff.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Cachar Mela, or Annual Fair, will be held at Silehar, in Cachar, on the 30th and 31st December 1860, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of January 1861.

Prizes will be given for the best specimens of Cattle, Raw Products, and Manufactures brought for Sale, a competent Committee being selected to determine the above.

Shops will be erected as heretofore for the convenience of Traders who may feel disposed to attend.

Races, Games, &c., open to all, will be held as usual, and a display of Fire-works take place.

N. B.—The last Mela was attended by a great concourse of people, and the results were so gratifying, as to encourage its continuance annually. Many Buffaloes, Cows, Ponies, and Goods of all sorts and kinds were brought for sale, and readily disposed of.

J. F. SHLEER,
Offg. Superintendent.

ZILLAH CACHAR;
Superintendent's Office,
The 16th July 1860.

Nuddea Rivers.

BI-WEEKLY Water Report, shewing the least Depth of Water in the Bhaugiruttee River, from 16th to 19th September 1860.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks
Above its Entrance in Ganges ...	Ft. In. 23 0	
On the Entrance Bar .	5 8	As anticipated an improvement has taken place at the Entrance of the Bhaugiruttee. Attention is requested to the Telegraph Reports in the Calcutta Daily Papers.
From thence to Jungypore, 13½ Miles ...	12 0	
From Jungypore to Berhampore, 46 Miles..	18 0	The Jellinghee and Matabangah are both open for Boats or Steamers.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 Miles ...	21 0	Least depth in } ft. in. Jellinghee } 10 9 Least depth in } Matabangah .. } 16 0
And from Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 Miles ..	21 0	

Height of water on Gauge at Berhampore on the 21st September 1860, plus 23 feet 2 inches.

T. N. ARMSTRONG, C. E.,
Supdt., Nuddea Rivers.

The 22nd September 1860.

[2050]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindarry Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals situated in the District of Shahabad, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of Government, in the Shahabad Collectorate on Monday, the 8th October 1860, corresponding with the 9th Assin Sânee 1268 Fusly.

The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jummas entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumma bundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per Cent. upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one.

5th.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.
1	26	Burra buttra, Pergunnah Arrah ..	82 0 0 0	165 0 0
9	316	Kotewah, Pergunnah Baragawa ..	1410 7 2 0	3063 2 4
10	456	Gondaur, Pergunnah Beheea ...	189 4 9 9	155 0 0
16	1046	Uktearpoor, Pergunnah Chynepoor ...	160 11 8 0	56 12 7
20	3375	Autee Inglis of Mohur Sing, including Lime land, Pergunnah Ditto ..	127 16 3 10	76 4 0
21	3376	Ditto of Shamloll, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 13 4 0	9 0 0
22	3377	Ditto of Omrow Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ..	30 11 12 0	7 12 0
23	3378	Ditto of Deepchund, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 16 0 0	7 13 9
24	3379	Ditto of Krishna Ram, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 5 4 0	7 10 3
25	3380	Ditto of Pahulwan Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	34 6 5 0	9 6 0
27	3381	Ditto of Buldee Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	29 9 12 0	7 7 0
28	3382	Ditto of Mherban Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 2 11 0	7 10 0
29	3383	Ditto of Seetul Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ..	30 12 11 0	8 12 0
37	3293	Panyl Inglis of Soomrunloll Havildar, including Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	37 9 13 0	13 5 3
38	3294	Ditto of Soogreewun Tewary, Pergunnah Ditto ..	39 5 0 15	15 12 0
49	3499	Jungle Chhaira on the boundaries of Roopnundpoor and Sahodurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	50 4 8 0	45 0 0
57	1331	Deoraur, Pergunnah Ditto ...	542 6 1 0	380 14 7
58	1372	Rampoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	174 1 18 0	106 14 3
59	3280	Rumkurpoor Inglis of Rajroop Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	32 9 11 0	18 0 0
60	3282	Ditto of Purshun Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 16 12 0	12 0 0
61	3285	Ditto of Newaz Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 3 18 0	14 0 0
62	3286	Rumkutpoor Inglis of Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	9 8 0 0	5 0 0
66	1447	Salempoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	315 12 10 5	288 10 3
72	3308	Kookoora Inglis in Panail of Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	10 6 5 0	8 0 0
75	3336	Arazee Inglis Sonebursa of Shawa Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 4 16 0	6 5 0

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jamma.
85	3289	Araze Inglis Gaura in Sujwa, Pergunnah Chynepoor	89 17 10 0	45 0 0
90	3500	Nisf Mouzah Belharee in Talooka Toorwa, Pergunnah Ditto	185 12 19 0	131 0 0
92	1673	Manohurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto	50 4 4 0	20 2 0
94	1012	Hurrukpoor Chundes, Pergunnah Ditto	1629 2 12 5	1160 10 0
95	3373 } 3374 & } 3390 }	Ditto twelve plots of Inglis, Pergunnah Ditto	365 19 16 15	254 8 3
100	1824	Inglis Jeysree of Dursun Sing, Pergunnah Dunnear	44 7 9 0	28 0 0
101	3368	Ditto of Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto	88 15 9 0	63 9 0
103	2793	Ditto Chandee of Nain Sing, Pergunnah Ditto	26 8 0 0	20 0 0
107	2806	Ditto of Khem Tewaree, Pergunnah Ditto	26 3 2 0	29 0 0
109	2811	Ditto of Juggut Sing, Pergunnah Ditto	3 0 0 0	3 0 0
110	3323	Ditto of Emaruth, Pergunnah Ditto	14 6 5 0	10 15 0
112	1988	Thaikahee lands, Pergunnah Denarah	11 10 0 0	14 11 0
117	2065	Saryedar, Pergunnah Rhotas	780 4 0 15	233 0 0
130	3239	Pursunpoor Basawunpoor, Pergunnah Sas-seeram	194 2 0 0	96 7 0
132	2335	Jhirkooma, Pergunnah Ditto	21 2 4 10	12 0 0
140	3398	Inglis Jubra in Mouzah Pabarree, Pergunnah Ditto, consisting of six plots	16 0 14 0	14 1 6
143	1446	Russoolpoor Chundwalea, Pergunnah Ditto	360 14 9 0	105 6 0
147	2611	Khairha, Pergunnah Ditto, exclusive of Ram-churn Subadar's Jagheer	390 5 5 0	265 0 5

A. A. SWINTON,
Collector.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, }
The 7th September 1860.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindarry Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Midnapore, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of Government, contained in their Under-Secretary's Letter, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, under date the 3rd November 1859, No. 2722, in the Midnapore Collectorate on Wednesday, the 10th October 1860, corresponding with the 26th Assin 1268 Umlee, at 11 A. M. The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold to the highest bidders *above* the upset price.

2nd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once. When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit at Rupees 25 per Cent. to be at once made upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one, and the Mehal will be again put up to Sale.

3rd.—The Sale to be subject to existing Leases and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

4th.—The Annual Embankment charges of those Mehals, which are assessed with such charges, will be paid by the purchasers as heretofore paid by Government proportionately with other Zemindars. The Executive arrangements for the repairs and maintenance of the Embankments will remain in force.

5/h.—The amount recorded in the subjoined description of the Mehals, under the heading of sudder jumma, represents the amount for which the new Proprietor will be liable on account of the Government Revenue of each Estate.

6/h.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.			Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.	
191		KEDARKOOND ESTATE.							
1	"	Belar 8 annas Share, Pergunnah Kedarkoond	B. C. B.	598	5	4	509 12 14	1350 1 8½	
2	"	Ditto 8 annas Ditto Ditto		517	4	8	513 12 4½	1355 8 10½	
3	"	Khamra, Pergunnah Ditto		901	1	12	601 10 3½	1582 6 0½	
6	"	Dhanga, Pergunnah Ditto		962	19	8	841 4 4	2250 14 3	
7	"	Kismut Doan, Pergunnah Ditto		91	1	4	70 7 1½	111 14 4½	
8	"	Beloon, Pergunnah Ditto		722	15	4	550 1 5½	1428 8 0	
9	"	Chuck Kullean, alias Harrehurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto		492	15	12	175 15 7	415 13 4½	
10	"	Poornogram, Pergunnah Ditto		273	18	12	185 6 5½	494 5 3½	
11	"	Chuck Soolpan, Pergunnah Ditto		223	3	8	204 12 10½	518 3 3½	
12	"	Madhpoor, Pergunnah Ditto		466	12	8	298 13 0½	796 1 3½	
13	"	Bamoonbar, Pergunnah Ditto		480	9	12	356 6 10½	916 15 0½	
14	"	Kistopria, Pergunnah Ditto		259	17	0	241 2 11½	642 9 10½	
15	"	Rubeepoor, Pergunnah Ditto		63	12	4	53 4 7½	139 1 4	
16	"	Bajpoor, Pergunnah Ditto		119	0	0	106 5 11½	281 1 2½	
17	"	Islampoor, Pergunnah Ditto		423	14	3	342 6 5½	968 15 11	
18	"	Neelpoor, Pergunnah Ditto		263	15	12	253 11 10½	595 6 10½	
19	"	Bramunsasum, Pergunnah Ditto		3181	1	8	2737 8 5	7263 0 3	
20	"	Ghosekheera, Pergunnah Ditto		582	16	4	366 12 1½	971 1 6	
21	"	Hantmaleda, Pergunnah Ditto		216	8	8	151 4 11	402 4 11½	
22	"	Panbhigne, Pergunnah Ditto		195	16	12	227 9 1½	608 5 3	
23	"	Kaleekadechee, Pergunnah Ditto		374	2	8	384 2 7½	1033 10 9	
24	"	Kidooa Akoob, Pergunnah Ditto		373	17	0	402 6 3	1072 3 5½	
25	"	Ratunpoor, Pergunnah Ditto		109	13	0	117 13 4½	312 5 7½	
26	"	Chuck Pulana, Pergunnah Ditto		339	1	14	290 11 9½	776 1 4½	
27	"	Beersingpoor, Pergunnah Ditto		570	1	0	361 2 5	957 2 11	
28	"	Chuck Rampoor, Pergunnah Ditto		390	0	0	320 15 10½	864 8 11	
29	"	Nuimcagarea, Pergunnah Ditto		112	19	1	99 2 11½	269 3 8½	
30	"	Doan, Pergunnah Ditto		1106	5	6	1135 8 3½	2957 11 3½	
31	"	Damoodurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto		493	13	11	485 2 9½	1285 1 7	
32	"	Beersapoor, Pergunnah Ditto		737	13	4	974 13 5½	2596 11 8	
33	"	Bar Fulaspoor, Pergunnah Ditto		129	11	0	84 11 10½	228 4 9½	
34	"	Chuck Amud, Pergunnah Ditto		294	6	0	260 0 11½	693 0 8	
35	"	Baroonca, Pergunnah Ditto		617	13	10	652 10 7	1703 10 4	
36	"	Sreedhurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto		184	9	8	201 1 3½	538 15 6½	
37	"	Antla, Pergunnah Ditto		1261	0	8	1014 6 2½	2642 4 7½	
38	"	Kalcan Bindabun, Pergunnah Ditto		357	3	4	313 4 5½	892 1 6½	
39	"	Gogram, Pergunnah Ditto		1118	5	6	724 11 8½	1920 13 7½	
40	"	Ambadeeghee, Pergunnah Ditto		488	11	12	379 1 3	1020 4 0½	
41	"	Bhagepoor, Pergunnah Ditto		87	1	0	69 15 8½	172 7 2	
42	"	Earpoor, Pergunnah Ditto		187	19	6	190 7 1½	510 12 0½	
43	"	Koolgarea, Pergunnah Ditto		830	11	10	859 15 9	2290 1 10½	
44	"	Chuck Basoadab, Pergunnah Ditto		109	19	8	100 5 5½	263 15 0½	
45	"	Ujmutpoor, Pergunnah Ditto		366	17	0	157 5 6½	421 15 4½	
46	"	Pushung, Pergunnah Ditto		995	2	12	911 2 8½	2353 11 2	
47	"	Gholooc, Pergunnah Ditto		239	11	4	229 2 9½	599 10 9	
48	"	Kristopoor, Pergunnah Ditto		264	7	0	194 4 9½	514 2 8	
49	"	Mohespoor, Pergunnah Ditto		128	9	12	77 10 1	207 1 7½	
50	"	Joonea, Pergunnah Ditto		106	11	0	132 11 5½	356 2 5½	

The farming lease of these Mehals will expire in 1864-65=1271 U.
The rent paid on such lease is the amount shewn in Column 5.

The farming lease of these Mehals will expire in 1864-65=1271 U.
The rent paid on such lease is the amount shewn in Column 5.

F. R. COCKERELL,

Offg. Collector.

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, }
The 15th September 1860.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, made in a certain cause wherein Charles Swinton Hogg is the Plaintiff, and Edward Prestwich, George Debnam, John Hutcheson Fergusson and Isiah Birt Biss, Robert Joseph Debnam and Charlotte his wife, Charles Joshua Chane, Edward John Lazarus, Jane Dickens, Helen Debnam, Harriet Athanass Tucker, Sophia Stewart and Charlotte Athanass Stewart, are the Defendants, bearing date the 9th day of March 1860, with the approbation of Walter Morgan, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Office in the Court House on the first day of October next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, the following property belonging to the Estate of John Athanass, deceased, that is to say—

Lot 1.—All that large upper-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing one biggah, three cottahs and four chittacks, situate in Emambaug Street, No. 5, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot 2.—And also all that small upper-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing four cottahs, situate in Kenderdine's Lane, No. 11, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot 3.—And also all that large upper-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing one biggah and two cottahs, situate in Gooriamah's Lane, No. 12, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot 4.—And also all that small upper-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing three cottahs and eight chittacks, situate in Gooriamah's Lane, No. 1, in the Town of Calcutta, adjoining on the West of the preceding house.

Lot 5.—And also all that upper-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing three cottahs and eight chittacks, situate in Gooriamah's Lane, No. 2, in the Town of Calcutta, adjoining on the South of the former house.

Lot 6.—And also all that large upper-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing three biggahs, seven cottahs and six chittacks, situate in Park Street, No. 32, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot 7.—And also all that large upper-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing three biggahs and fifteen cottahs, situate in Park Street, No. 33, in the Town of Calcutta, adjoining on the West side of the last-mentioned house.

Lot 8.—And also all that large upper roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing four biggahs, six cottahs and four chittacks, situate in Dhce Birjee, in Park Street, No. 13, adjoining to the South of the last-mentioned houses.

Lot 9.—And also all that lower-roomed house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing thirteen cottahs and three chittacks, situate in Loudon Street, No. 1, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot 10.—And also all that large upper-room house, with the piece or parcel of land, containing one biggah, twelve cottahs and six chittacks, situate in Loudon Street, No. 2, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot 11.—And also that large upper-room house, with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging, containing one biggah, fifteen cottahs and eight chittacks, situate in Short's Bazar, No. 7, in the Town of Calcutta.

Lot 12.—And also all that piece or parcel of ground adjoining, with three Godowns and a large Tank, situate between houses Nos 1 and 2, containing fifteen cottahs and six chittacks

Particulars may be had at the Master's Office, Supreme Court, or of Messrs. Sandes, Stack, and Collis, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

W. MORGAN,
Master

MESSES. SANDES, STACK, AND COLLIS,
Attorneys.

CALCUTTA;
Supreme Court, Master's Office,
The 19th September 1860.

"People's Bank of India," Limited

THE BANK IS NOW PREPARED TO OPEN :

Current Deposit Accounts.

And to honor Cheques for sums down to Five Rupees

No Account opened for a less sum than Rs 100

Interest will be allowed at 2 per Cent. balances of Rupees 100 and upwards, and of less than thirty days' standing.

Fixed Deposits.

In sums of not less than Ten Rupees, continue to be received; the rates of Interest allowed are, sums deposited for 12 months certain .. 6½ per Cent.

" 6	"	"	... 5½ "
" 3	"	"	... 4½ "

Discounts, Loans, and Advances.

Approved Bills are discounted.

Loans are granted and advances made on personal or other approved Security.

Further information as to Rules and Terms of business may be ascertained on application.

By Order of the Board,

R. E. K. WILKINSON,
Manager

Applications for Shares to be made as above.

Prospectus and Forms of Application for Shares to be supplied on demand.

"PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA," LIMITED;
3, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA,
The 24th September 1860.

*In the matter of Thomas William Payne and
Edmond Previte Payne, Insolvents.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to Rule 17 of the Rules and Orders of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, the following persons whose debts are entered as disputed in the Schedule, viz. Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., Merchants of Clive Street, for Rupees 23,625, and Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., Merchants of Clive Street, for Rupees 8,774-8, are required to bring forward their proofs in support of such claims, before the said Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, on Saturday, the 6th day of October next, on which day the Court will hear and determine the claims of such Creditors not previously determined or substantiated, and will make such Order or Orders in respect to such claims or debts as it may think fit. Dated this 25th day of September 1860.

JOHN COCHRANE,
Official Assignee.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Thomas William Payne and Edmond Previte Payne, Insolvents. } On Saturday, the 8th day of September instant, it was ordered that the first Saturday in the month of September 1861, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvents be discharged personally, as well as to their after acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvents at the time of the filing of their petition for relief.

Pittar, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 18th September 1860.

In the matter of Hurry-narain Doss and Sreenauth Doss, both of Gurranhuttah, in Calcutta, Brokers, Insolvents. } On Wednesday, the 19th day of September instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Thomas, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 21st September 1860.

In the matter of William Richard Robertson, of Loll Bazar in Calcutta, an Assistant in the Board of Revenue, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'Clock in the forenoon.

“Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 25th September 1860.

Lost,

THE Government Promissory Note, No. 3509 of 1842-13, of the (4) four per Cent. Loan, dated the 1st February 1813, for Company's Rupees (1100) one thousand and one hundred, standing in the name of Joynarain Mookerjee, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note, and of Interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note, in favor of the Proprietor.

JOYNARAIN MOOKERJEE,

Commissariat Writer.

FEROZPORE,
The 8th September 1860. }

Lost,

RIGHT Half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 17253, for Rupees 10, and the Left Half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 27159, for Rupees 50, the payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

Lost or Stolen,

BANK of Bengal Notes, bearing Nos. 02776, 03634, and 0109, each Rupees 500 (five hundred). Payment stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

Lost,

THE First Halves of Bank of Bengal Notes, Nos. 06522, 14021, and 15994, for Rupees 10 each, the payment of which has been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

**NOTICES issued by the
POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.**

No. 1102.

The 19th September 1860.—MAIL PACKETS for the Overland Mail, which leaves Bombay on the 12th proximo, will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. on Monday, the 1st idem, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers for transmission *via* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 1st, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on Letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt, and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste:—

Rates of Postage.

Under ½ Ounce	Rs.	0	6	0
“ ½ ”	“	0	8	0
“ ¾ ”	“	0	14	0
“ 1 ”	“	1	1	0

No. 1403.

The 19th September 1860.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet, to the extent of 200 Ounces, will be sent to Bombay on Tuesday, the 2nd proximo, and Letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send Letters up to one Ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in cash at the window, at one Rupee for every quarter of an Ounce, in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 2661.

The 19th September 1860.—As very many letters on ordinary Post Office matters are addressed by the Public to the Post Master General instead of the Post Master, Calcutta, and as inconvenience is the result, it is solicited the practice may be discontinued, and the Post Master be addressed on all matters of his Office, except when any party may wish to prefer a complaint to higher authority.

No. 1449.

The 24th September 1860.—The Overland Mail, per Steamer *Colombo*, will be closed on Monday, the 8th proximo, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia, can be sent by this opportunity.

Postage.	Weight.	Vid Marseilles.			Vid Southampton		
		Rs.			Rs.		
Under ½ ounce		0	6	0			
" ½ "		0	8	0		0	4
" ¾ "		0	14	0		0	8
" 1 "		1	0	0		1	0
" 2 "		2	0	0		2	0

No. 1450.

The 25th September 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 1st proximo, at 6 P. M.

It is hereby Notified that, unless marked for particular Ships, all Letters received at the General Post Office between Monday the 17th September 1860 and Sunday the 23rd September 1860, both dates inclusive, were despatched by the under-mentioned Vessels, which sailed from Calcutta on dates specified:—

Letters received on dates from and to	By what Ship despatched.	Bound to	REMARKS.
17th to 22nd September 1860	Steamer <i>Lancefield</i>	Penang, Singapore, and China	Left Town on the 23rd September 1860.
17th to 21st " "	Ship <i>Duc de Brabant</i>	Mauritius ...	Left Town on the 22nd September 1860.

The 25th September 1860.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1860.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published weekly or twice a week, according to circumstances, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately, on a payment of six Rupees per annum delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications, the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to, as heretofore.

On the completion of unfinished Works, and on the progress towards completion of large Irrigating Canals.

Public Works Department.

No. 10 of 1860.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE S & CHARLES WOOD, BART.,
G. C. B., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

Head-Quarters, 16th April 1860

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to forward copies of communications containing observations which I have been led to make regarding certain classes of Public Works, during my late journey in Upper India, and which I think it desirable at once to submit for your information.

I have, &c.,
CANNING.

No. 584.

FROM LIEUT.-COLONEL H. YUILL,
Secy. to the Govt of India,
P. H. D., with G. G.,

TO CAPTAIN C. H. DICKENS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
P. W. D., Fort William.

Head-Quarters, Camp Roopur, 5th April 1860.

SIR,—In connexion with your Telegraphic Circular (Nos. 48 to 53,) of the 14th ultimo, requesting information from the different Local Governments as to postponed or retarded projects, His Excellency the Governor General desires me to communicate a few observations to be laid before His Honor the President in Council.

2. You will have seen by the copy of a letter * No 506, of 17th March to the Punjab and North-Western Provinces' Governments, lately sent to your Office,* that His Excellency's attention has been specially attracted to the number of unfinished Works in various parts of the Country.

3. Many of these were altogether suspended when financial restriction first began to take effect in 1855-56. The contraction of operations was sudden and stringent. The result was the interruption of many Works on which large expenditure had been incurred, whilst in such a state that little benefit could be afforded by them. In the Punjab especially, in trances are numerous where sections of Road of excellent construction are interrupted by other sections badly passable; Tunnels half driven, Bridges half built or uncommenced, though the material is deposited on the site; costly Bundings of other kinds are left half finished, Churches of creditable design roofless or otherwise incomplete, the profitable return from works of irrigation delayed.

4. Though, perhaps, this is seen to the greatest extent in the Punjab, because there the expenditure on Public Works had been the largest, and the effects of a sudden stoppage were therefore most extensive, this state of things is by no means confined to the Punjab, nor its origin to the restrictions alluded to. Later difficulties and other causes have in many instances interrupted or retarded Works.

5. His Excellency thinks it cannot be too strongly impressed on all Local Governments, or too constantly kept in mind by the Government of India in its supervision of their proceedings, that no money is so utterly wasted as that spent in half-don't work, and that the duty of completing half-don't work should take precedence of everything that is not of a positively urgent character.

6. This may look like a common place, but the admonition is not unnecessary. Its observance requires effort and purpose. The temptations are often strong to prefer new schemes of promise to old ones projected in other years, under other administrations it may be, and often (it may be granted,) under other circumstances.

7. If the circumstances be so changed that a work once considered desirable and useful can now be pronounced positively undesirable and an actual waste of money, it cannot be a duty to complete it. But pleas far short of this are too often effective in such cases. They ought not to be so, and in every case where the plea falls much short of it, a substantial precedence should be given to the completion of work already begun over the commencement of new work, even where the latter is of greater promise.

8. In a correct view, this principle will embrace some classes of Works which may not at first appear to come under its operation.

9. Thus, wherever a Road, which has been completed so far as was provided in the original project, is in truth only a *part* of an important line of communication, this line may be regarded as only partially done, and the completion of such a line will have a claim to a high place in the scale of precedence.

10. Lines of Road also acting as access or feeders to Railways come under the same view. The Railway without these is essentially incomplete for its object, and as no Works have been created at so great expense, in regard to none is the application of this principle more urgent.

11. There is nothing inconsistent with the views which His Excellency is so desirous to impress, in the modification of the original designs of an interrupted work, where those designs have been projected on a scale admitting of reduction.

12. Though the Government of India, His Excellency is glad to say, has not entirely neglected this principle of late (as, e. g. in the measures taken for hastening the completion of the Bombay and Agra Road, which has dragged unprofitably through so many years), there is still room for its stricter application.

13. The completion of the great Road from Lahore to Peshawur, in a manner adequate to the importance of the line, though less ambitious than in the original scheme, has been taken up earnestly by the Governor General, as Papers about to be sent for the information of the President in Council will show. The completion of the Great Deccan Line through the Saugor Territories, Nagpoor and Berar, is another instance in point. Orders in reference to this line are now being issued to the Commissioner of Nagpoor, in connexion with his Budget for the coming year, and the attention of the Government, North-Western Provinces, and of the Resident at Hyderabad, will also be drawn to the subject.

14. The completion of the Patna Road is another case which may be indicated. Though its construction on the costly scheme formerly brought forward is out of the question, it is almost certain that at much less cost a metalled Road substantially passable throughout the year could be constructed. There appears to be no reason why on such a line the "metalled gaps" introduced by Major Robertson on the Peshawur Trunk Road should not be applied with immense saving in the heavy estimate for bridging.

15. The application of the principle, which is the subject of these observations, need not be so rigid as to exclude all new schemes till all Works coming under its operation have been completed. But something approaching to this must be carried out under the existing limited assignments, and even when larger funds are available, it should be a rule to give to the commenced Works a decided and recognized precedence, and to set aside for them every year such an ample share of the disposable assignment as shall ensure their early completion.

16. His Excellency is satisfied that, if the object of these remarks be steadily pursued, in two years we shall be able to show results of our Public Works expenditure far more satisfactory than those now visible.

17. Should the President in Council concur in these views, the Governor General requests that this letter may be printed for circulation to the Local Governments.*

I have, &c.,

H. YULE, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

P. W. D., with G. G.

Extract from a Letter from LIEUTENANT-COLONEL
H. YULE, *Secretary to the Government of India,*
Public Works Department, with Governor General,
to the Secretary to the Government of Punjab,
No. 639, dated 17th April 1860.

PARA. 23.—Under the great division of Works of Internal Improvement, Rs. 7,43,992 is assigned to Works of Irrigation ("K. Agricultural.")

24. The chief amounts under this heading are for the Works of the Baree Doab Canal, viz. :—

For the Canal Works Proper ...	Rs. 5,37,716
„ Rajbhas ...	„ 1,00,000
	Rs. 6,37,716

On this entry the Governor General has to make some remarks, to which he desires to draw the particular attention of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

26. It is much to be regretted that from a succession of circumstances not necessary to be here adverted to more particularly, the revised Estimates for this great Work, which were submitted some years ago, have not yet been finally disposed of. They will be taken up as soon as they are received from Calcutta. But the result of the delay has been that the Canal Officers have been working on Plans and Estimates which have never in detail been examined and sanctioned. For this these Officers have been in no respect to blame. But an evil arising from it has been, as it appears to the Governor General, to give them the feeling of having the almost arbitrary disposal of the large sums annually assigned for the Canal. His Excellency has lately visited the Head Works of the Canal; he has viewed them with much admiration; and he is bound to say that he believes the Canal Officers have spent the sums assigned to them most conscientiously in doing

* A Circular was issued, forwarding a copy of this letter to each Local Administration.

the work of the best possible quality. But he does not think that the object has been sufficiently kept in mind of working towards the earliest possible return, and of dispensing with all work that can be dispensed with until this return is secured.

27. It is not too late to reform the course of proceeding in this respect, but it is necessary that it be done at once.

28. The completed Canal project is estimated to cost, with its Rajbhas, about one crore and a half, of which it is believed that between sixty and seventy lakhs are still unexpended.

29. The costly and difficult Head Works required for the maintenance of the supply have been completed; the Lahore Branch has been completed and opened; the main Channel down the Doab has been considerably advanced. Less progress has been made with the Subraon and Kupoor Branches.

30. But the laying out and excavation of Rajbhas for the distribution of water is only just commenced. Hence, even from the open part of the Canal, no Revenue can yet be derived, except through the existence of the old Huslee Canal, to which the Works afford an enlarged and certain supply, and the Revenue of which is proportionally augmented.

31. Had a portion of the means at the command of the Canal Officers been devoted to preparing the distributary Channels *pari passu* with the Works of the Lahore Branch, we should now have come into the immediate enjoyment of a very considerable Revenue.

32. The objects to which the Governor General would now desire the whole available agency to be directed, are the following:—

1st.—To the completion of Rajbhas and all arrangements for distribution of water on those parts of the Canal which are otherwise ready, or nearly ready, for the supply of irrigation.

2nd.—To the completion of the main Channel with all the corresponding Channels of distribution in its whole extent, if necessary, but preferably to the first point, where the existence of an escape will admit of its being used when partially complete.

33. The Governor General would further desire that all Bridges or other costly Works which may not be absolutely essential to the early reproductiveness of the Canal Works, should be deferred. It is unquestionable that Ferries and Fords (paved if necessary) could be substituted to a very large extent for Bridges without any evil worth mentioning in comparison with the benefit to be derived from early exhibition of a favorable balance sheet.

34. It has not been forgotten that it may be urged against the course now indicated, that the cost of the Head and its difficulties is a fixed burden which will bear a much greater proportion to a limited scheme than if the whole work and its branches were in an active operation for irrigation. It may also be urged that the branches in the Umritsur District will irrigate very rich land, and be very productive, for which reason they ought not to be deferred.

35. The last is a point of detail. If the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that for such reasons it will be well to proceed with one of those branches rather than with the main line, he will be

at liberty to decide to that effect. But, the main line has been named, 1st, because it is well advanced; 2ndly, because of the length of navigation that it will afford; 3rdly, because the character of the country through which it runs affords such a field for showing what a Canal can effect in the reclamation of lands now affording nothing but a scanty pasturage.

36. The former objection evades the reality of our position in regard to these Works. The fact that on such Canal schemes as that of the Ganges Canal and the Baree Canal, heavy expenditure continues for a long series of years without the commencement of a Revenue, tends seriously to discredit enterprises of this character; and it is unquestionable that a different system of working must be adopted if we hope to see any similar extensive Works of irrigation undertaken again in this part of India.

37. If the work proceeds at all points as it is now doing, let it be considered what the effect of another financial stoppage would be. We should have a large series of costly Works in different parts of the Baree Doab incomplete, requiring expensive maintenance, producing no Revenue, and at a stand-still.

37A. But if the Canal Officers are able to show their one or two branches in full operation, and bringing in a substantial Revenue, they will have no difficulty in obtaining from Government Funds for the extension and completion of the scheme on a similar system. Whilst even if financial difficulties should restrict the supplies, a great and substantial result will have been secured.

38. It is also possible that by such a limitation and concentration of the work, some part of the present Staff may become available for other Works of equal importance. The annual outlay on the Canal, moreover, should not exceed what can be advantageously spent on the principles here laid down, and this limitation may afford additional Funds as well as additional Staff for other Works. But the Governor General has no desire to see the assignment to the Canal reduced below what can be advantageously spent on these principles.

39. There is nothing in these principles inconsistent with the strong sense that the Governor General entertains of the importance of bringing unfinished Works to completion. On the contrary, it is the exaggeration of the evil arising from the long deferred completion of Works, caused by the existing system of expenditure on the Canal, which His Excellency desires to remedy, by bringing sections of the Canal into the position of complete and remunerative Works as fast as possible.

No. 46 OF 1860.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

INDIA OFFICE,

London, 29th June 1860.

MY LORD,—I HAVE read with interest the enclosures in your Excellency's letter No. 10, of 16th April last, containing observations on certain classes of Public Works, made during your late journeys in Upper India.

2. What seems specially to have attracted your attention is the great number of unfinished Works met with in various parts of the country, and, in your communications to the President in Council at Calcutta, and to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the expediency in ordinary cases of completing such Works before others are commenced is strongly insisted upon. The subject is so important, and your views regarding it are so just and of such general application, that it is desirable they should be generally known. I would suggest that copies of Colonel Yule's letter of 5th April last, and of the Extract from the draft letter on the Punjab Budget be sent to the Governments of Madras and Bombay. Much of what is said of the Baree Doab Canal in the document last mentioned, would hold good equally of the Irrigation Works in the Kistnah and Godavery Deltas.

I have, &c.,
C. WOOD.

On the new Arms' Act No. XXXI. of 1860.

Home Department, the 18th July 1860.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART.,
G. C. B., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR,—We have the honor to forward herewith a copy of “a Bill relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases,” which was read a third time on the 14th instant, and received the assent of the Governor General yesterday.

2. This measure has been for some time under the consideration of the Legislative Council, Act XXVIII. of 1857, which it will supersede, and which was originally passed in September 1857, for a period of two years only, having been from time to time re-enacted, pending the completion of the new Law.

3. It was at first proposed simply to make Act XXVIII. of 1857 perpetual, but the Select Committee, to whom the Bill was in usual course referred for report, recommended the adoption of a new Bill with several alterations, one of the most important being the omission of that part of the Law which empowered the Government at any time to order a general search for Arms throughout any District or Province.

4. This omission was strongly objected to when the Bill came before a Committee of the whole Council, and a provision has in consequence been added empowering the Government to declare by an order in the *Gazette* that any Province, District, or place shall be disarmed.

5. The general features of the old Law, and of that now passed are not dissimilar. Act XXVIII. of 1857, which it will be observed is to continue in force till the 1st of October, was so framed as to admit of its being introduced either wholly, or partially, or not at all,—as the Government might deem best in different parts of the Country. Its principal provisions are as follows:—

1st.—It empowers the Government to require in any District that every person shall give notice

of the Arms in his possession for the purpose of having them registered, and such Arms may be seized and detained if thought necessary for the public peace: (This provision has been found of little practical utility).

2nd.—It empowers the Government to give authority to Magistrates and other Public Officers in any specified District to disarm persons found carrying Arms without having special permission to carry them, whenever the Magistrate or such other Officers shall consider it necessary for the public peace to do so.

3rd.—It prohibits the manufacture or sale, without a licence, of Arms and Ammunition.

4th.—It prohibits the importation of Arms and Ammunition, and of Sulphur and Saltpetre without licence.

5th.—It empowers the Government to prohibit the transport from one place to another in India of any of the above-mentioned articles, and to regulate their transport if allowed.

6th.—It empowers the Government to prohibit the sale of Sulphur, and to seize and detain all Sulphur in the possession of any person, excepting Sulphur kept for medicinal purposes.

7th.—It empowers the Government to require all persons having larger supplies of Ammunition or Sulphur than may be necessary for private use to give notice thereof to the nearest Magistrate.

8th.—It empowers Magistrates to search any house or place on reasonable suspicion of its containing Arms, Ammunition, or Sulphur liable to confiscation.

9th.—It empowers the Government to order a general search for Arms, Ammunition, and Sulphur in any District.

10th.—It empowers Government to prohibit in any District the possession of Cannon without a licence.

6 These are the chief points provided for by the Law of 1857, and the thirty-third Section enabled the Government to enforce in any District either the whole of the above provisions, or any one or more of them as might be thought best.

7. The chief provisions of the new Law, which, without any order of Government, will take effect generally throughout India from the 1st of October next, are as follows:—

1st.—It prohibits, except under the authority of Government, the manufacture in India of any Cannon, and also the possession of any Cannon without the permission of Government.

2nd.—It prohibits the manufacture or sale, without licence, of Arms, Percussion Caps, Sulphur, Gunpowder, and other Ammunition. It also prohibits the purchase of Arms, &c., from an unlicensed dealer.

3rd.—It prohibits the importation of Cannon, Arms, Percussion Caps, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Gunpowder, and other Ammunition, except under a licence.

4th.—It empowers the Government at any time to seize and detain Sulphur, except Sulphur kept for medicinal purposes.

5th.—It empowers the Government to prohibit the transport from one place to another in India of Military Stores, Arms, Lead, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Gunpowder, and any other Ammunition, and to regulate such transport, if allowed.

6th.—It empowers Magistrates and other Police Officers to disarm any person carrying Arms without a licence, if it is deemed advisable for the public peace to do so.

7th.—It empowers a Magistrate to search any house or premises for Arms, &c., whenever he may have reason to believe that it is advisable for the public peace to do so, first recording the grounds of his belief.

8th.—It empowers the Government, whenever it shall appear necessary for the public safety, to order, by notice in the *Gazette*, a Province or District to be disarmed, whereupon it will be unlawful for any person in such Province or District to have in his possession any Arms, or Ammunition whatever, without a licence, and it will be lawful for the Magistrate, or other authorized Officer, to search any house in which he may believe that any Arms or Ammunition are concealed.

8. The most essential difference between the two Laws is that, whereas no part of the former Law took effect except by a special order of Government, and then only within the limits named in such order, the new Law will for the most part take effect absolutely throughout the British Territories in India, unless any part or parts of any District shall be specially withdrawn from its operation under the authority vested in the Government of India and the subordinate Governments by Section XLIX. of the Act.

9. Therefore, from the 1st of October next, the following acts will, without any prohibition by the Executive Government, be generally unlawful, namely :—

To manufacture Cannon,* or to have Cannon in possession without a written permission from Government.

To manufacture or to sell without a licence any Arms, Percussion Caps, Sulphur, Gunpowder, or other Ammunition.

To purchase any Arms or Ammunition from an unlicensed dealer.

To import any Cannon, Arms, Percussion Caps, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Gunpowder, or other Ammunition without a licence.

And for a breach of the Law in any of the above particulars severe penalties are prescribed.

10. A fee of fifty Rupees is to be paid for every written permission given to any person to possess Cannon, and a yearly fee of ten Rupees is to be paid by persons taking out licences to manufacture or deal in Arms or Ammunition.

11. The new Law continues the provision contained in Act XXVIII. of 1857, which empowers a Magistrate or Police Officer to disarm any person found carrying Arms whenever it is considered dangerous to the public peace to allow such person to go armed, but with this important difference that, while under the old Law, the power can be exercised only in Districts to which the provision may have been specially extended, the new Law will be general and in force throughout India. Notwithstanding the restrictive condition under which the Magistrate is permitted to exercise his authority under this Section, it may be hoped that the effect of it will be to place some check on the almost universal practice in many parts of India of carrying Arms where there is no need of them for self-defence, and by degrees to put a stop to the practice.

12. Under the new Law, whenever it is deemed necessary to declare that a District shall be dis-

armed, it will at once, on the promulgation of the order, become unlawful for any person in that District to possess Arms without a licence, and a breach of the Law by any person will render him liable to imprisonment with labor for a period not exceeding two years, and in addition to a fine of 1,000 Rupees. Under the existing Law, a search for Arms, and a refusal upon such search to produce Arms, are necessary, in order to render any person in a proclaimed District subject to a penalty.

13. A very desirable amendment in the new Law is that it restricts the power of search for Arms to a Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, or Deputy Magistrate, or to some European Officer appointed by Government. The present Law, upon a general search for Arms being ordered in any District, allows the power of search to be exercised by the persons authorized by such order, and by *all persons acting under their authority*. This provision, it is to be feared, has been the cause of the disarming operations in some parts of the Country being conducted without sound discretion, and with greater harshness than the Law justifies.

14. The new Law, besides empowering the Government in future to declare that any Province or District shall be disarmed, enacts in regard to any District in which an order for a general search for Arms may have been issued under Section XXIV. of Act XXVIII. of 1857, and is still in operation—that is to say, is in operation when the new Law takes effect—that in such District the Clauses of the new Law shall at once come in force which make penal the possession of Arms without a licence in a District that has been ordered to be disarmed. This provision will require attention as respects its effect in the North-Western Provinces, and we shall request the Lieutenant-Governor to consider to what extent it will be prudent to withdraw before the 1st of October the order for a general search for Arms, which is still in operation throughout many parts of those Provinces. We should be glad to see the order withdrawn altogether, so that the general provisions alone of the new Law might at first take effect in every part of India, leaving the special provisions of Section XXXII. for future application, if unhappily it shall become necessary at any future period to use them.

15. The only other point, besides that referred to in the 1th paragraph of this Despatch, which led to protracted discussion in the Legislative Council, was the question of including in the Law a special exemption in favor of Europeans. It will be seen that no such exemption has been enacted. This result is in accordance with the sentiments expressed by this Government in the reply* which was made to the Memorial submitted by some of the Christian Inhabitants of Calcutta in October 1857. That reply was unanimously concurred in by the Members of the Executive Council then present in Calcutta, and the approval of the late Court of Directors was given to it in their Despatch in the Public Department, No. 111, dated the 1th of August 1858, (paragraph 15). The sentiments which it expressed we entirely abide by now, and we consider it as necessary as ever to assert them and to act upon them.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) CANNING.
" H. ROSE.
" H. B. E. FRENCH.

* A copy of this letter is enclosed.

From C. BEADON, ESQUIRE, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to HENRY BERNERS, ESQUIRE, Attorney-at-Law, No. 2094, dated the 15th October 1857.

SIR,—I AM directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th instant, forwarding a Petition from certain Christian Inhabitants of Calcutta, praying on behalf of themselves, and of all other Christian Inhabitants of the Bengal Presidency, that the Government of India will make a declaration for exempting them from the application of Act No. XXVIII of 1857.

2. The Governor General in Council is unable to comply with the prayer of this Petition. At the same time, His Lordship in Council directs me to state that all exemptions which may be just and reasonable will be made by the Local Government whenever the Act, or any part of it, shall be put in execution.

3. The Governor General in Council cordially appreciates the loyal feelings of the Petitioners, and of those in whose name they speak, as also the support which they have given to the Government; but he cannot admit that the fact of the Arms' Act being general in its terms is any reflection upon their body.

4. The Governor General in Council does not share the apprehension of the Petitioners that any powers which under the Act may be entrusted to Magistrates or Commissioners of Police will be abused in the manner supposed by them.

5. Neither does His Lordship in Council agree in viewing the case of the Punjab as parallel to that of Bengal. The Punjab, when the disarming took place, was a newly conquered country, peopled with a hostile race, and it was reasonable to draw a broad line of demarcation between its whole Native population and all Europeans who might become resident there. In Bengal, on the contrary, a large portion of the population is loyal and well affected to the British Government, and many have given proofs of this by exercising influence, and risking property and life in support of the Government.

6. If then the Law should undertake to lay down a line of distinction, and should class these men with those who are not to be trusted, it would do a great injustice. If, on the contrary, it draws no distinction, but leaves all exemptions to be made according to circumstances by the Government which administers the Law, no such injustice is committed; and it appears to the Governor General in Council scarcely possible that any Englishman, or any Christian, viewing the case dispassionately, should find offence to himself in such a Law. Most assuredly no such offence is intended; and the Governor General in Council has directed me to furnish this explanation to the Petitioners in proof that such is the case.

On the Formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Home Department, the 12th September 1860.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART.,
G. C. B., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR,—We have the honor to enclose for your information the accompanying copy of an instruction which we have addressed to the several Local

Governments in India, communicating our views on the subject of the formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

2. No formal applications have yet been made to the Government to give aid or facilities in the formation of such Corps; but we know from the Newspapers, and from other sources, that at some Stations in the Punjab and in the North-Western Provinces a disposition to form them has been shown.

3. This disposition is probably traceable to several causes;—to the sense of insecurity which has prevailed since the Mutinies, and which has not ceased with the restoration of order; to the very remarkable and inspiring success which has attended the organization of Volunteers in the United Kingdom; and, perhaps, to a misapprehension of the purposes and effect of the Arms' Bill recently passed, and forming the subject of our Despatch of the 18th July, or to a feeling of dissatisfaction at the non-exemption of Christians, as a class, from the operation of that Law.

4. But, whatsoever may be the causes, it is right that the disposition should be met and responded to by the Government.

5. It has been our aim to do this in such a manner as shall give an assurance of useful and substantial aid wherever the disposition is earnest and deliberate; but we have not thought it necessary, or desirable, to invite volunteering. We should regret to see Corps formed without a fair prospect of durability, and of the maintenance, continuously, of a certain amount of efficiency and discipline, even when the first impulse may have passed away. We have therefore left the initiation of a Corps absolutely to each Community.

6. You will see that the conditions upon which Arms and other aids have been offered are much less stringent than those which have been adopted in England. The discouragements of climate, the frequent changes in the composition of European Society at most Indian Stations, and the fact that nearly every body has his hands full, make it reasonable that as little constraint as possible should be imposed upon those who are willing to become Volunteers.

7. We have provided that the Arms of the State shall not be placed in the hands of persons without training to use them efficiently, and that the Government shall have some security for the discipline and orderly condition of each Corps. This, we think, is enough.

8. It is our intention that the Arms to be furnished shall be Enfield Rifles of the newest pattern; and if the store of these in India should fall short, we trust that Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to increase the supply.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) CANNING.

„ H. B. E. FARRER.

„ CECIL BEADON.



The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1813.

Fort William, the 28th September 1860.

Notification.—Messrs. R. Alexander, and E. W. Molony, of the Civil Service, reported their departure on Furlough to Europe per Steam Ship *Candia*, on the 23rd instant.

W. GREY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 4497.

Fort William, the 28th September 1860.

The appointment of Lieutenant Tweedie, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police in

Oudh, notified in General Order, dated 16th July last, No. 2752, is in the room of Lieutenant Aitken, District Superintendent, proceeded on leave to England.

No. 4498.

Captain W. R. Shakespear, late 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, has obtained preparatory leave from the 14th February to the 12th April 1860, the date of his departure from Bombay for Europe.

A. R. YOUNG,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 28th September 1860.

No. 966 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Officers have been appointed special Assessors for the purpose of assessing the duties mentioned in Schedule 4 of Act XXXI. of 1860, in respect of all Pay, Salaries, and Allowances, payable by any person in the Military employment of the Government, or serving in any Military Department, and payable from the Public Revenue by such Officers, respectively, without the previous audit of any Auditing Officer:—

Division Pay-Masters.

Presidency Pay-Master.		Deputy Pay-Master,	... Rawul Pindae.
Pay-Master Queen's Troops.		Ditto	... Lucknow.
Deputy Pay-Master	... Benares.	Ditto	... Cawnpore.
Ditto	... Gwalior.	Officer in Charge, Military	
Ditto	... Meerut.	Treasure Chest	... Newpore.
Ditto	... Meeran Meer (Lahore.)		
Ditto.	... Sirhind Division (Umballah.)		

Stud Department.

Officer in charge Stud Depôt ..	Buxar.	Assistant in charge Cattle	
Ditto ...	Ghazee-pore.	Farma .	Hissar.
Ditto ...	Haupper.	Officer in charge Stud Depôt	Poosah.
Ditto ...	Koruntadhee.	Ditto	Saharanpore.

Agencies.

Timber Agent ...	Baloo Ghaut.	Agent for the Manufacture	
Clothing Agent ...	1st Division.	of Gun-Powder	Ishapore.
Ditto ...	2nd Division.	Agent for Gun-Carriages	Puttehgurh.
Superintendent of the Cassipore Foundry.			

Commissariat.

Executive Commissariat Officer	Agra.	Executive Commissariat Officer	Dinapore.
Ditto	Dacca.	Ditto	Kussowlie.
Superintendent of Kheddahs	Dacca.	Ditto	Peshawur.
Ditto	Kumaon.	Ditto	Sealkote.
Executive Commissariat Officer	Ferozepore.	Ditto	Mhow.
Ditto	Lahore.	Ditto	Fyzabad.
Ditto	Meerut.	Ditto	Umballah.
Ditto	Puttehgurh.	Ditto	Mooltan.
Ditto	Presidency.	Ditto	Allahabad.
Ditto	Raneegunge.	Ditto	Bareilly.
Ditto	Jaunpore.	Ditto	Benares.
Ditto	Jullunder.	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Gwalior.	Ditto	Saugor.
Ditto	Rawul Pindee.	Ditto	Lucknow.
		Superintendent of Supplies	Raneegunge.

No. 967 of 1860.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that Barrack Serjeants are entitled to the Infantry Pay and Batta of their rank, House Rent at Rupees (20) twenty per month when not furnished with Quarters, Clothing, Bedding, Family allowance and (when furnished with Quarters) to fuel at Hill Stations.

No. 988 of 1860.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, on any reduction of the Army by the disbandment of Regiments or otherwise, all Native Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers who are Members of the Order of British India, or of the Order of Merit shall be exempt from ordinary discharge without Pension, and shall be retained in the Service and be transferred, if necessary, as Supernumeraries to other Corps.

Any Officers and men however who are Members of either of the Orders and who may on such occasions prefer taking their discharge without Pension, will have continued to them the extra pay attached to the Order of British India, or the Order of Merit as the case may be, notwithstanding their discharge.

No. 969 of 1860.—The services of Cornet J. Low, of the 3rd European Light Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 970 of 1860.—Mr. Joseph Thomas Burt is appointed a 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Great Trigonometrical Survey, from the 12th September 1860, to fill a vacancy.

No. 971 of 1860.—The following Promotions are made :—

DEPARTMENT.	Rank and Names.	To what Rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Medical Department	Assistant Surgeon George Hutchinson Ray, M. D.,	Surgeon	5th May 1860	Surgeon R. O'Shaughnessy, F. R. C. S., retired.
	Assistant Surgeon Edward Courtenay Thorp, M. D.,	Surgeon	16th July 1860	Surgeon R. W. Macaulay, M. D., deceased.

No. 972 of 1860.—The under-mentioned Non-Commissioned Officers are admitted to Pension as specified opposite to their respective names :—

Sergeant Major David Gordon, of the 45th Native Infantry, attached to the 17th Punjab Infantry	2s. 6d. per diem, payable in Europe.
Sergeant Major John Longton, of the East Indian Regiment	Equivalent to 2s. 6d. per diem, payable in India.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General,
Secy. to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 231.

Fort William, the 25th September 1860.

Notification.—The following Resolution is published for general information :—

Nos. 1945-56.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd September 1860.

GENERAL.

Accounts.

READ Despatches to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, Nos. 69 and 70, dated the 8th

October 1859, on proposed changes in the Budget system of the Public Works Department.

Read a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 49, dated 5th November 1859, on the same subject.

Read a reply to the above by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, No. 1, dated 16th January 1860, asking further instructions on some material points of the scheme, before issuing directions to the Local Governments.

Read a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 11, of 8th February 1860, on the same subject.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council observes that, although the Despatch No. 1, of 16th January 1860, has not yet been replied to, the near approach of the time at which the Local Governments must commence the preparation of their Budgets for 1861-62, and the admitted inconveniences of the present Budget Rules, render it very undesirable to allow the system to continue for another season. His Excellency in Council has therefore caused the following Rules to be drawn up so as to give facility to the Local Governments in administering their Public Works Departments, and to bring the Public Works Department and the Financial Department of the Government of India into harmony as regards Estimates of expenditure.

These arrangements also can scarcely stand in the way of any orders on the Budget system which Her Majesty's Government may finally give.

The powers of sanction of the larger Local Governments cannot, however, properly be increased to the full extent desired by the Government of India, while the power of the Government of India itself continues to be restricted to the sanction of projects of which the cost does not exceed one lakh of Rupees.

RESOLVED, therefore, that the following changes be now made :—

Previous Powers	First.—That the Local Administrations be empowered to sanction projects not exceeding in cost each :—
Rs. 25,000	Rs. Madras and Bombay Governments ... 60,000
" 25,000	Each of the Lieutenant-Governors ... 40,000
" 2,000	Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and Commissioners of Pegu and Mysore ... 10,000
" 2,000	Commissioners of other Local Administrations ... 5,000
" 5,000	Governor of the Straits' Settlements

Second.—That the consideration and sanction of projects on their individual merits be entirely separated from the general review of the wants of each Local Administration in Public Works, and the allotment of funds for meeting those wants. Individual Projects and Estimates may therefore be considered by the Local Administrations at any time, and may be sanctioned for insertion in a future year's Budget, or, in emergent cases, for execution at once (within the limits of the Budget total as provided below), or, if exceeding the

powers of the Local Governments, may be sent at any time to the Government of India for orders, or for transmission to the Secretary of State.

The projects and estimates entered in Part I. of the Budget will thus come to be those which, having been previously submitted to, and approved by the Government of India, or Secretary of State, the Local Government proposes to commence during the year; or which it may be desirous of commencing during the year, and intends to submit to these Authorities, or having submitted, has not obtained orders on. Part I. of the Budget will not, therefore, be accompanied by any Plans or Estimates.

Third.—That in Part II. a slight change be made, namely, the omission of two of the three columns in which the outlay on each project up to the end of the previous year is shown. The first of these columns shows the outlay for which accounts have actually been received, the next shows the estimated outlay up to the end of April, (the Budget being due in January,) and the last shows the total of these two. The last only will be retained, it being understood that it is filled up by actual accounts as far as possible, and the remainder by Estimate.

Fourth.—That the powers to sanction projects chargeable to Part III. of the Budget (the Reserve or Unappropriated Fund) be allowed to be exercised to exactly the same extent as the powers at the annual review, that is to say, the Local Governments may at any time of the year exercise the same powers of sanction as were, under former rules, restricted to the annual review, and may order a work, if wanted immediately, to be carried out at once and charged to Part III. of the Budget; but always on the condition that the funds in Part III. shall not be imprudently drawn upon, but sufficient shall be reserved at all times of the year to meet probable unforeseen demands.

The total amount of Part III. should be made in all cases equal to one-tenth of the whole allotment.

Fifth.—It has already been ruled in a general way that the Budget should contain the whole of the expenditure on Public Works proposed by each Local Government. But the rules have not been fully understood and acted on in all cases. In stating below precisely what it must contain, it is premised that it is not intended, by requiring the insertion in the Budget of outlay from funds entirely at the disposal of the Local Government, to exercise any interference therewith. It is only desired that the Government of India should be kept informed of the outlay for financial purposes, and of the nature of the projects to be undertaken, for the information's sake, and in reference to their effect upon the wants of the country which remain to be met from the Imperial Funds.

The Budget should include, therefore, in addition to the regular expenditure of Cash by the Officers of the Public Works Department proper:—

A. The approximate cost of Stores indented for on the Home Government, and expected to be charged during the year. Materials, Tools, and Plant for general purposes may appear in Part II. at the end. Machinery for Work-shops should form part of the charge in the Estimates for forming or improving the Work-shops, and so will fall in the project in Part I. or II. Materials (such as Iron Girders for Bridges,) specially devoted to any project will of course enter as part of the cost of that project. In all cases the amount

chargeable for materials from England should be noted separately.

N. B.—The outlay for the purchase of Stores and manufacture of materials in India is to be met from the amount assigned to each Work, although the purchases or manufacture are not chargeable directly to the Works. The Works receive supplies from the Stock Account, and the Stock is replenished from the outlay allowed for the Works, and so the expenditure of Cash is covered by the sums set down in the Budget for the Works.

B. Outlay of Imperial Funds for Public Works purposes by Officers not belonging to the Public Works Department. For original Works these will appear in Part II., for repairs in Part IV., and provision for unforeseen requirements in Part III.

C. Expenditure to be incurred by Government on account of Railways, for Government Controlling Establishments, Land Commissioners' salaries, purchase of Land, and Works on Railways executed directly by Government (such as the Rohilkund Railway.) Establishment charges will of course fall in Part V.; land purchases in Part II. or III., according as it is specifically estimated, or only estimated in a general way to meet possible requirements. Construction and repair of Government Railway Works will of course fall in Parts I. or II. and IV. respectively.

D. Disbursements on account of the Capital Deposits of Guaranteed Companies for construction of Railways and other Works, including repairs and working expenses, purchase of Stores, &c. It will only be necessary to set down the total sums intended to be drawn on account of each Company. These sums should be shown after the Imperial Expenditure in Part II. of the Budget, and should have a separate total. It should be understood that the sum set down is to be a practical limit, and the Local Government is no more at liberty to authorize, without sanction, the drawing of funds on account of Capital Deposits, in excess of the Budget provision for the purpose, than it is in the case of Imperial Funds.

E. The items of outlay from Road and Ferry Funds, and from any other Funds at the disposal of the Local Administration. These should appear separately from the Imperial Outlay and Guaranteed Capital Disbursements, in their appropriate places in Parts II. A., II. B., IV. or V. It is not intended to order any change as to the period of allotting the Local Funds to the several District Committees, and of determining the operations for the year. All that is wanted is an estimate of the probable outlay, and a list of the principal Works to which the Funds are likely to be devoted, *so far as known at the period of the submission of the Budget.* The Local Government will be quite at liberty to alter the arrangement after submission of the Budget, and the Government of India will be sufficiently informed on the subject by receiving a copy of the Resolution of the Local Government when the final arrangement for the year is made.

It is thus provided that the Budget shall embrace three great classes of expenditure which shall not be in any way blended together, but shall be shown quite distinctly, with separate totals, namely:—

1. Outlay from Imperial Funds.
2. Outlay from Local Funds.
3. Outlay from Capital Deposits of Guaranteed Companies.

Sixth.—The Budget should be accompanied by an extract of the anticipative Sketch Estimate, or other similar document submitted to the Financial Department for the same year; which extract should contain all the Public Works anticipated receipts and charges, and should show an intended outlay exactly corresponding to the Public Works Department Budget. There should also be accounts of the estimated balances, and income and expenditure of each of the Local Funds for the coming year.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the alterations above determined on shall be held to, and considered fixed for the Budgets of 1861-62, and such further changes as may be hereafter ordered in correspondence with Her Majesty's Government will come into operation for the preparation of the Budgets of 1862-63. Thus, all parties will be saved the harassing effect of orders and counter-orders, should the Secretary of State's instructions reach after the publication of the rules now determined on, and before the completion of the Budgets of the ensuing year.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 232.

The 26th September 1860.

Notification.—The designation of Luckun Chunder Chatterjee, who was appointed and posted to Bengal in Notification No. 180, of the 10th August 1860, is altered from Sub-Overseer 2nd Class, to Sub-Surveyor 2nd Class 3rd Grade.

No. 233.

The 28th September 1860.

Appointment.—Mr. E. Fitzgerald, temporary Assistant Overseer, attached to the Lucknow Division, is appointed permanently to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Overseer.

No. 234.

Promotion.—Lieutenant O. B. St. John, of Engineers, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Benares Division, is promoted to the Grade of Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Class.

No. 235.

Transfer.—Mr. L. F. Byrne, c. e., Special Assistant Engineer, is transferred from Bengal to the Punjab, and will proceed to join when relieved of the charge of the Office of Civil Architect at the Presidency, on the return of Captain G. Price from leave.

No. 236.

Leave of Absence.—Leave of absence, for three months, under the new Regulations, preparatory to resigning his appointment, is granted to Colonel A. H. E. Boileau, of Engineers, Chief Engineer of Nagpore, with effect from the 1st proximo, or the date of his availing himself of the same.

Appointment.—Major J. J. McLeod Innes, of Engineers, Acting Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts in Nagpore, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer of Nagpore, as a temporary arrangement.

C. H. DICKENS, Captain,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 5107.

APPOINTMENTS.—The 12th September 1860.—Mr. H. W. J. Bamber, 2nd Assistant to the Salt Agent of Balasore, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that District.

The 18th September 1860.—Baboo Brojomohur Dutt, Moonsiff of Bowful in Backergunge, is vested with the special powers of an Assistant to a Magistrate described in Clause 3, Section II Regulation III. of 1821, and the powers of a Deputy Collector under Section CL. Act X. of 1859 in that District.

The 24th September 1860.—Mr. T. Tweedie, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gurbetta, is transferred to Jessore, in which District he will exercise the full powers of a Magistrate.

The 25th September 1860.—Mr. F. H. Pellew, to officiate as Magistrate, Collector, and Salt Agent of Pooree and ex-Officio Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals.

The following Gentlemen to be Assessors and Deputy Collectors under Act XXXII. of 1860 :—

In Sarun.

Mr. J. Macleod.
Hafiz Mahomed Kurim.
Baboo Kishen Persaud.

In Behar.

Syud Kuramut Hossein.
Baboo Nund Kishore.

The 26th September 1860.—Baboo Gunganauth Burooah, Moonsiff of Kamroop, is vested with the powers of a Sudder Ameen.

Moulavy Syed Ahmed to officiate as Sudder Ameen of Rungpore and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District.

The 27th September 1860.—Assistant Surgeon, R. C. Chundra to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Tipperah as a temporary measure.

Mr. J. Bean to be Secretary, and Mr. H. Davies and Baboos Pertaub Chunder Chatterjee and Shama Churn Chatterjee to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction of Monohur.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Furreedpore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 21st September 1860.*—Baboo Dwarkanauth Chatterjee, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Bhaugulpore, for three months, under Clause I, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Moulavy Sulamutoollah Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Behar, for four months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 7th May last.

Mr. C. G. D. Betts, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Diamond Harbour, for fifteen days, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Moulavy Hameedooddeen Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Maldah, for two months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The following Officers during the ensuing Dusserah Vacation under Clause 2, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.—

Baboo Obhoy Coomar Dutt, Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Midnapore.

Moulavy Nazirooddeen Mahomed, Principal Sudder Ameen of Behar.

Baboo Poornoo Chunder Mitter, Sudder Ameen and Sudder Moonsiff of Midnapore.

The 25th September 1860.—Pundit Govind Chunder Vidyarutna, Principal Sudder Ameen of Bancoorah.

The 26th September 1860.—Baboo Joynarain Doss, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nugwan, for one month, on Medical Certificate, under Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 27th September 1860.—Mr. J. J. Halls, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Nuddea, for four weeks, from the 16th instant, under the Financial Resolution of the 11th January 1859, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Medical Certificate.

NOTIFICATION.—*The 27th September 1860.*—The salaries at present attached to the Office of Magistrate and Collector in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency are fixed, according to the Station to which the Officer is attached, at four different rates, viz. Rupees 25,000, Rupees 23,000, Rupees 18,000, and Rupees 12,000 a year. This has been found to involve the necessity of frequent transfers which would otherwise be unnecessary, and also needlessly to multiply acting appointments. In order to remedy these inconveniences, the Lieutenant-Governor has obtained the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council to the adjustment of the salaries of Officers of this Class upon the principle of Grades, so that the salary will not necessarily depend upon the Station to which the Officer is attached. This change will make no difference in the number of Officers of this Class, nor in the aggregate amount of salary drawn by them.

Henceforth, as the new principle is applied to each Magistrate and Collector, his salary will be personal. The Officers of this Class will be divided into two Grades—to the First or highest of which, consisting ultimately of twenty-two Officers, a salary of Rupees 23,000 a year is attached; and to the Second or lowest of which, consisting ultimately of fourteen Officers,

a salary of Rupees 18,000 is attached. The Magistrate of Howrah, who has a house allowed, will rank with the Second Grade, but will draw Rupees 16,800 a year.

The new arrangement will be carried out on the occurrence of vacancies with as little delay as practicable. The under-mentioned Magistrates and Collectors are accordingly appointed to be Magistrates and Collectors of the First and Second Grade respectively:—

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 27th September 1860.*—Mr. G. G. Morris, Magistrate and Collector of Behar, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the 1st Grade.

Mr. E. G. Birch, Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the 1st Grade.

Mr. W. J. Longmore, Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the 1st Grade.

Mr. C. E. Lance, Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the 1st Grade.

Mr. C. S. Bell, Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the 1st Grade.

Mr. F. Tucker, Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the 1st Grade.

Mr. C. P. Hobhouse, Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the 1st Grade.

Mr. A. Abercrombie, Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the 1st Grade.

Mr. A. Hope, Magistrate and Collector of Patna, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the 1st Grade.

Mr. F. A. Lushington, Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the 1st Grade.

Mr. A. G. Macdonald, Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the 1st Grade.

Mr. G. G. Balfour, Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the 1st Grade.

Mr. E. Sandys, Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the 1st Grade.

Mr. W. H. Brodhurst, Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the 1st Grade.

Mr. H. C. Richardson, Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. H. Henderson, Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the 2nd Grade.

Mr. H. A. R. Alexander, Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. M. Lewis, Magistrate and Collector of Maldah, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the 2nd Grade.

W. S. SETON-KARR,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

No. 1044.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 21st September 1860.*—Assistant Overseer Serjeant G. Davies is placed temporarily under the orders of the Garrison Engineer of Fort William, until he is enabled to proceed to Pegu, to which Province he has been transferred from the North-Western Provinces.

Private B. Frisby, who has been appointed by the Government of India a Probationary Assistant Overseer in the Public Works Department and placed under the orders of the Superintendent of the Alguada Reef Light House, is attached temporarily to the Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William, until he is enabled to proceed to join his appointment.

The 26th September 1860.—Mr. F. Klerian, who has been appointed by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, as a temporary Sub-Engineer of the 1st Class and posted to Bengal, is attached to the 2nd Division of the Grand Trunk Road, for the works on the Shergotty Bridges.

C. B. YOUNG, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Public Works Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1190B.

Camp Nynee Tal, the 6th September 1860.

Privilege leave of absence, for one month, is granted to Captain C. Warde, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Agra, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2398A.

The 11th September 1860.

Dhoondraj Shastree, Sudder Ameen of Jubbulpore, is granted leave of absence, for six months, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Leave Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2419A.

The 13th September 1860.

Kunnoo Lall, Deputy Magistrate of Muttra, is invested with the full powers of a Joint Magistrate.

No. 1202.

The 15th September 1860.

Allee Mohummud, Tehseeldar of Mynpoory, is vested with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate, as described in Section XX. Regulation IX. of 1807.

No. 2442A.

The 17th September 1860.

Privilege leave of absence, for one month, is granted to Dr. C. T. Paske, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Saharunpore, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1188A.

Camp Nynee Tal, the 11th September 1860.

Mr. J. E. Casabon is appointed an Overseer of the Gurhwal Forests, consequent on the death of Mr. P. Stephens, on a salary of Rupees 200 per mensem.

No. 1199A.

The 12th September 1860.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, that

Place at which land is required	Purpose	AREA			DIMENSIONS	
		Begah.	Biswa	Dhoo.	Length	Breadth
Russarah	Site of Tehseeldar's Thannah and Moonsifco	7	5	2	372	260
Karon	Ditto Thannah	0	8	5	120	100
Byrcal	Ditto ditto	0	8	8½	120	100

land is required to be taken up by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, it is hereby declared that ground in the Ghazeepoor District, for the purpose and of the extent indicated in the margin, is required. This Declaration is made under Section II. Act VI. of 1857.

No. 1211A.

The 13th September 1860.

Mr. D. A. Cameron, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate of Seonee, is transferred to the District of Nursingpore.

No. 1245A.

The 17th September 1860.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify that the Villages of Umeeopore, Aytah, Dullaspore, and Beilah, situated on the left bank of the Jumna, in the Bullabgurh Pergunnah, have been transferred from the Delhie to the Boolundshuhur District, and have been attached to Pergunnah Dunkour, and the Secundrabad Tehseelee in that District, with effect from the 9th July last.

No. 1251A.

The 17th September 1860.

Six months' leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, under Section V. of the Uncovenanted Leave Rules, is granted to Mr. G. M. Jones, Collector of Customs, Jhansie Division, from the 26th July last.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1050A.

Camp Nynee Tal, the 15th September 1860.

Assistant Surgeon James Allen Currie, Superintendent of Vaccination at Agra, will afford Medical aid to the 8th Troop, 11th Brigade of Royal Artillery at that Station, in addition to his other duties.

No. 1051A.

On the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Cawnpore Circle, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to confirm the following appointments:—

First Class Native Doctor Neamuth Khan to the Government Charitable Dispensary at Oraie, with effect from the 4th January 1860.

Third Class Native Doctor Gayan Chund to the Jail Hospital at Humeerpore, with effect from the 19th June 1860, *vice* Fourth Class Native Doctor Chunga Lall, discharged.

First Class Native Doctor Bakur Khan temporarily to the Government Charitable Dispensary at Futtehpore, from the date of departure of First Class Native Doctor Sheik Emam Bux, on leave for two months.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

G. E. W. COOPER,
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1287A.

Camp Nynee Tal, the 5th September 1860.

Leave of Absence, on Medical Certificate, to the 15th October next, is granted to Mr. L. Quigley, Assistant Overseer, Cawnpore Division Public Works, in extension of that granted him by Government Order No. 352A., dated 11th June.

No. 1292A.

Appointments.—The following Officers are appointed Members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Jhansie District:—

Doctor Annesley, Civil Assistant Surgeon.
V. Berkley, Esquire, Principal Sudder Ameen.

No. 1331A.

The 7th September 1860.

Doctor G. Grant, Civil Surgeon, and Mr. T. J. Ryves, Adjutant, Military Police, Bijnour, have been appointed to be Members of the Bijnour Road and Ferry Fund Committee.

No. 1334A.

Mr. H. S. J. Ross, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Benares, has been appointed a Member of the Benares Road and Ferry Fund Committee.

No. 1337A.

Mr. W. C. Turner, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Azimghur, is appointed to be a Member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of that District.

No. 1373A.

The 8th September 1860.

Notification.—Messrs. J. Hair and W. W. Cutcheth, Civil Engineers, Assistant Engineers of the 2nd Class, have passed their examination in the colloquial knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, as prescribed by the Rules of the Public Works Department.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, North-Western Provinces,

A. CUNNINGHAM, Colonel,
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.,
in the P. W. Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

Leave.—Captain H. E. Quin, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Lahore and Peshawur Road, has obtained one month's extension of the leave granted him per *Punjab Gazette* of the 1st August 1860.

Sub-Conductor C. Montague, Assistant Supervisor, Lahore and Peshawur Road, has obtained three months' leave of absence to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining Furlough to Europe.

Captain J. H. Keyes, Officiating Executive Engineer, Kohat Division, Public Works, has obtained four months' leave, on Medical Certificate, from the date of his availing himself thereof.

Transfers.—Mr. G. Knox, Assistant Commissioner, from the Kangra to the Jullunder District.

Mr. O. Wood, Assistant Commissioner, from the Simla to the Delhi District.

Mr. J. Kitchen, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from the Goorgaon to the Leia District.

Erratum.—In Punjab Order, No. 1627, dated 3rd September 1860, published in the *Punjab Gazette* of the 5th idem, for "Soondur Sing," read *Soudagur Sing*.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

LAHORE, THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1860

No. 375.—With the sanction of the Supreme Government, the under-mentioned Native Soldiers, of short service, are transferred to the Pension Establishment, with effect from the 1st instant, and are granted the Wound and Injury Pensions, specified opposite to their respective names:—

4th Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Surmookh Sing, Wound Pension of 4th Degree, as a Sepoy, Rupees 3-4 per month.

Sepoy Boodh Sing, Wound Pension, 3rd Degree, Rupees 4 per month.

Sepoy Jowahir Sing, Wound Pension, 4th Degree, Rupees 3-4 per month.

Sepoy Kewal Tewaree, Injury Pension, 4th Degree, Rupees 2-7 per month.

Tindal Davee Dial, Wound Pension, 3rd Degree, Rupees 2-13 per month.

Huzara Goorkha Battalion.

Sepoy Kalloo Thapa, Injury Pension, 4th Degree, Local rate, Rupees 1-10-10 per month.

Sepoy Hurruck Sing, Injury Pension, 2nd Degree, Rupees 2-9-3 per month.

No. 376.—The Regimental Order, dated 29th July 1860, by Lieutenant A. U. F. Ruxton, Commanding 3rd Regiment Punjab Infantry, directing Lieutenant J. MacNair, doing Duty Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, from the 29th July 1860, in room of Lieutenant G. A. Way, absent on leave, is confirmed.

4th Regiment Punjab Infantry

No. 377.—*Leave of Absence.*—Third Class Native Doctor Musth Ram, for nine months, from such date as he may quit the Corps, on Medical Certificate, to visit his home.

G. HUTCHINSON, Major,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Punjab,
Military Department.

Notification.

BILLS at par on the Public Treasuries of the under-mentioned Districts may be had on application to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal:—

Districts.	Amounts available on this date.
Akyab, ...	1,00,000 at one per Cent. prem.
Backergunge, ...	1,10,000
* Bogra, ...	80,000
Burdwan, ...	1,00,000
Bullooah ...	1,50,000
Cuttack C. D ..	20,000
Dacca ...	50,000
Dinagapore ...	3,00,000
Gwalparah ...	20,000
Hooghly ...	20,000
* Jessore, ...	4,50,000
Jorehaut, ...	80,000
Kamroop, ...	30,000
Luckimpore ...	70,000
Maldah, ...	50,000
Mymensing, ...	90,000
Nuddea, ...	40,000
Pooree, ...	50,000
Purneah, ...	1,00,000
Rajshahye, ...	50,000 at ½ per Cent. prem.
* Rungpore, ...	1,20,000
Tipperah ...	1,60,000

W. WATERFIELD,

Offg. Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL ACCTT.'s OFFICE, }
The 23rd Sept. 1860.

* These Treasuries will be cleared if the amounts available are not taken up in Bills before the Holidays.

Bills applied for after 2 P. M. will not be issued till the following day.

Bills will not be granted for less than 5 Rupees.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tenth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1858-59, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Wednesday, the 3rd October 1860, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 1,780 Chests, viz. :—

Behar Opium	1,270
Benares ditto	510
Total Chests	1,780

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 12th November 1859, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th October 1860 respectively, that is to say, no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities, that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the Sale, will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday, the 8th October 1860, and no Treasury Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 18th October 1860.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1858-59, will be brought to sale in the present year, on or about the dates specified below.

5. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 5th Nov. 1860 ...	1270	510	1780
Wednesday, 5th Dec. „ ...	1275	509	1784
	2545	1019	3564

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

A. EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th August 1860.

Notice.

SEALED Tenders are hereby invited for the following articles required for the Chests of the Behar Opium Agency of 1860-61 :—

Gunhy with Twide.
Clamps with Nails.
Pitch.

The Tenders will be received in the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue up to 2 o'clock P. M., of the 30th instant, and all particulars as to time and place in which the articles are to be delivered, as well as their quantity, quality, and description, can be ascertained by personal application at the Office of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

The party or parties whose Tender may be accepted will have to enter into an engagement and to deposit as security for its fulfilment such amount as the Board may think proper, and the Board reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

ASHLEY EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 12th September 1860.

Notice.

THE Public are hereby reminded that the new Stamp Law (Act XXXVI. of 1860) will come into operation on the 1st proximo, and their attention is directed to the several articles in Schedule A. of the Act, more especially to those relating to Bills, Drafts or Cheques, payable on demand; to Bills of Lading and to Charter Parties; to Transfers of Shares of any Banking Corporation or Joint Stock Company; to Policies of Insurance (Life and Marine,) and to receipts or discharges given for the payment of money.

Adhesive Stamps of the value of one anna for Bills, Cheques and Receipts are available to the Public at the Office of the Collector of Calcutta, and at all Local Treasuries.

The same discount will be allowed to purchasers of the new adhesive Stamps of the value of five Rupees as is now allowed to purchasers of the ordinary Postage Stamps.

Where an adhesive Stamp of half an anna is required, a Postage Stamp of that value may, under Section V. of the Act, be used until further orders.

For all documents requiring an impressed Stamp, Stamped Paper may be purchased from the Collector of Calcutta, or Paper will be specially stamped on application to that Officer.

Mercantile Firms, Banks, Insurance Companies and others, wishing to have a stock of blank Stamps prepared, are requested to send their forms for this purpose, on an early date, to the Collector of Calcutta.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

ASHLEY EDEN,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th September 1860.

Notification.

OFFICERS in charge of Treasuries are requested to observe that this Office Circular, No. 1036, dated 27th April 1860, refers to payments made on account of postal fixed Establishments and Contingencies, and not to *refunds of Deposits*, which are not subject to audit, and should be disbursed under the precautions prescribed in Circular No. 1024, dated 28th February 1860.

W. WATERFIELD,

Offg. Acctt. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PORT WILLIAM ;
Office of Acctt, Govt. of Bengal, }
The 28th September 1860.

Notice.

WITH reference to the following Extract from the Orders of Government No. 131, dated 27th April 1837, and the new Form of Bill prescribed by the Civil Auditor, the Sub-Treasurer notifies that all items of Subscriptions to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, entered in the said Bills, will be deducted as therein directed, in accordance with these Orders.

J. I. HARVEY,
Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY, }
The 22nd September 1860.

Extract of a letter No. 134, dated 27th April 1837, from Government, to the Committee of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

PARA. 2.—In reply I am directed to state that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council cannot impose on the Officers of Audit and Account the obligation to follow persons who may be employed as Assistants in Offices through the career of their employments. All that His Lordship can direct will be, that whenever in any Abstract a specific sum may be entered as deducted on account of Subscription, the sum so deducted shall be carried to a separate Head of Account. The onus of having the deductions inserted in the Abstracts must be on the parties interested.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP,
Secretary to Government.

Notice.

HINDOO HOLIDAYS IN OCTOBER 1860.

THE General Treasury will be closed from Friday the 19th to Tuesday the 30th October 1860, both days inclusive, on account of the Hindoo Holidays, Doorga and Luckhee Poojahs. All Acceptances which may fall due between Friday the 19th and Tuesday the 30th October 1860, both inclusive, will be payable at the General Treasury on any business day after Monday the 15th October 1860.

J. I. HARVEY,
Sub-Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY, }
The 24th Sept. 1860.

Public Works Department.

1. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at the Civil Architect's Office, Calcutta, up to Friday, the 12th of October next, for the supply of about 11,275 Cubic feet of Chunar Stone, in about 600 blocks, varying in dimensions from 1 to 7 feet in length, 1 to 6 feet in breadth, and 1 to 3 feet in depth

2. The Stone to be sound hard stone, free from shakes or flaws of any description, and to be hammer squared in blocks of the required dimensions. The whole to be delivered at the Calcutta Mint before the 1st day of March 1861.

3. Tenders to specify the rate per Cubic foot delivered at the Mint Ghât, Calcutta.

4. Tenders to be under cover, and superscribed, "Tender for Chunar Stone."

Specification and List, giving the various dimensions of the Stone, will be furnished to the party or parties whose Tender may be accepted.

5. Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit of 500 Rupees, to be returned in the event of its not being accepted, or forfeited if the tender is withdrawn.

6. The party or parties whose tender may be accepted will be required to deposit a further sum of 2,000 Rupees, and to enter into a Bond for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

L. F. BYRNE, C. E.,
In charge of Civil Architect's Office.

Wanted,

A PESHKAR and Meer Moonshee for the Midnapore Foujdarry Court. The Salaries are Rupees 30 and 20 respectively. Persons desirous of obtaining either of these Offices must make personal application to the Magistrate, and must be able to produce testimonials of character, good education, and qualification from previous service in the same or some analogous Department.

F. R. COCKERELL,
Officiating Magistrate.

The 7th September 1860.

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Cachar Mela, or Annual Fair, will be held at Silchar, in Cachar, on the 30th and 31st December 1860, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of January 1861.

Prizes will be given for the best specimens of Cattle, Raw Products, and Manufactures brought for Sale, a competent Committee being selected to determine the above.

Shops will be erected as heretofore for the convenience of Traders who may feel disposed to attend.

Races, Games, &c., open to all, will be held as usual, and a display of Fire-works take place.

N B.—The last Mela was attended by a great concourse of people, and the results were so gratifying, as to encourage its continuance annually. Many Buffaloes, Cows, Ponies, and Goods of all sorts and kinds were brought for sale, and readily disposed of.

J. F. SHERER,
Offg. Superintendent.

ZILLAH CACHAR;
Superintendent's Office,
The 26th July 1860. }

Sheriff's Office, the 5th September 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the First day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon.

The Court will open on the first day of the Sessions at 12 o'clock at noon, and upon each succeeding day precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

C. H. BROWN,
Sheriff.

মস্কিক আকিস ৫ সেপ্টেম্বর ১৮৬০ সাল।

সম্রাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি ১ অক্টোবর সন ১৮৬০ সাল সোমবার দুই প্রহরের সময় কলিকাতার কোর্ট উইলিংহামের এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল স্থান তন্নিমিত্ত বঙ্গ দেশের কোর্ট উইলিংহামের সুপ্রেম কোর্ট আপন আদালত ঘরে ওয়েন্টরমিনর এবং এডমাইরেলটি অর্থাৎ

মহা সমুদ্র সম্পর্কীয় মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন।

এই সেশিয়ান জতকাল পর্যন্ত বসিবেক তাহার প্রথম দিবস দুই প্রহরের সময় তাহার পর প্রতি দিবস এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় বসিবেক এ বিষয় সকলে অগ্রণ রাখুন।

C. H. BROWN,
Sheriff.

Nuddea Rivers.

BI-WEEKLY Water Report, shewing the least Depth of Water in the Bhaugiruttee River, from 20th to 23rd September 1860

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least Depth of Water.	Remarks.
Above its Entrance in Ganges ...	Ft In 23 0	Attention is requested to the Daily Telegraph Reports in the Calcutta Papers
On the Entrance Bar	10 0	
From thence to Jungypore, 13½ Miles ...	14 5	
From Jungypore to Berhampore, 46 Miles	18 0	The Jellinghee and Matabangah are both open for Steamers, &c
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 Miles ...	20 0	Least depth in } ft in Jellinghee } 10 0 Least depth in } Matabangah } 17 0
And from Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 Miles .	22 0	

Height of water on Gauge at Berhampore on the 24th September 1860, plus 22 feet 11 inches.

T. N. ARMSTRONG, O. E.,
Supdt., Nuddea Rivers.

The 25th September 1860.

[2069]

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindarry Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals situated in the District of Shahabad, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of Government, in the Shahabad Collectorate on Monday, the 8th October 1860, corresponding with the 9th Assin Sânee 1268 Fusly.

The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jummas entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The Sale to be subject to existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumma-bundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per Cent. upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one.

5th.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.
1	26	Burrabuttra, Pergunnah Arrah ...	82 0 0 0	165 0 0
9	316	Kotewah, Pergunnah Baragawa ...	1440 7 2 0	3063 2 4
10	456	Gondaur, Pergunnah Behcea ...	189 4 9 9	155 0 0
16	1046	Uktearpoor, Pergunnah Chynepoor ...	160 11 8 0	56 12 7
20	3375	Autee Inglis of Mohur Sing, including Lime land, Pergunnah Ditto ...	127 16 3 10	76 4 0
21	3376	Ditto of Shanloll, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 13 4 0	9 0 0
22	3377	Ditto of Omrow Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 11 12 0	7 12 0
23	3378	Ditto of Deepchand, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 16 0 0	7 13 9
24	3379	Ditto of Kishna Ram, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 5 4 0	7 10 3
25	3380	Ditto of Pahulwan Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	34 6 5 0	9 6 0
27	3381	Ditto of Buldee Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	29 9 12 0	7 7 0
28	3382	Ditto of Mherban Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 2 11 0	7 10 0
29	3383	Ditto of Seetul Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	30 12 11 0	8 12 0
37	3293	Panyl Inglis of Soomrunloll Havildar, including Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	37 9 13 0	13 5 3
38	3294	Ditto of Soogrecwun Tewary, Pergunnah Ditto ...	39 5 0 15	15 12 0
49	3499	Jungle Chhaira on the boundaries of Roopnundpoor and Sahodurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	50 4 8 0	45 0 0
57	1331	Deoraur, Pergunnah Ditto ...	542 6 1 0	380 14 7
58	1372	Rampoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	174 1 18 0	106 14 8
59	3280	Rumkurpoor Inglis of Rajroop Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	32 9 11 0	19 0 0
60	3282	Ditto of Purshun Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 16 12 0	12 0 0
61	3285	Ditto of Newaz Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 3 18 0	14 0 0
62	3286	Rumkutpoo Inglis of Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	9 8 0 0	5 0 0
66	1447	Salempoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	315 12 10 5	288 10 3
72	3308	Kookoora Inglis in Panail of Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto ...	10 6 5 0	8 0 0
75	3336	Arazee Inglis Sonebursa of Shawa Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	25 4 16 0	4 5 0

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.
85	3289	Arazee Inglis Goura in Sujwa, Pergunnah Chynepoor ...	89 17 10 0	45 0 0
90	3500	Nisf Mouzah Belharee in Talooka Toorwa, Pergunnah Ditto ...	185 12 19 0	131 0 0
92	1673	Manohurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	50 4 4 0	20 2 0
94	1042	Hurrukpoor Chundes, Pergunnah Ditto ...	1629 2 12 5	1160 10 0
95	3373 } 3374 & } 3390 }	Ditto twelve plots of Inglis, Pergunnah Ditto	365 19 16 15	254 8 3
100	1824	Inglis Jeysree of Dursun Sing, Pergunnah Dunnear ...	44 7 9 0	28 0 0
101	3368	Ditto of Lime lands, Pergunnah Ditto	88 15 9 0	63 9 0
103	2793	Ditto Chandee of Nain Sing, Pergunnah Ditto	26 8 0 0	20 0 0
107	2806	Ditto of Khem Tewaree, Pergunnah Ditto ...	26 3 2 0	29 0 0
109	2811	Ditto of Juggut Sing, Pergunnah Ditto ...	3 0 0 0	3 0 0
110	3323	Ditto of Emaruth, Pergunnah Ditto ...	14 6 5 0	10 15 0
112	1958	Thaikahee lands, Pergunnah Denarah ...	11 10 0 0	14 11 0
117	2065	Saryedar, Pergunnah Rhotas ...	780 4 0 15	233 0 0
130	3239	Pursunpoor Basawunpoor, Pergunnah Sas-seeram ...	194 2 0 0	96 7 0
132	2335	Jhirkooma, Pergunnah Ditto	21 2 4 10	12 0 0
140	3398	Inglis Jubra in Mouzah Pabarree, Pergunnah Ditto, consisting of six plots ...	16 0 14 0	14 1 6
143	1446	Russoolpoor Chundwaleea, Pergunnah Ditto	360 14 9 0	105 6 0
147	2611	Khairha, Pergunnah Ditto, exclusive of Ram-churn Subadar's Jagheer ...	390 5 5 0	265 0 5

A. A. SWINTON,
Collector.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, }
The 7th September 1860.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindarry Right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Midnapore, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to Sale, under Orders of Government, contained in their Under-Secretary's Letter, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, under date the 3rd November 1859, No. 2722, in the Midnapore Collectorate on Wednesday, the 10th October 1860, corresponding with the 26th Assin 1268 Umlee, at 11 A. M. The purchaser of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Estates to be sold to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once. When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit at Rupees 25 per Cent. to be at once made upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the Sale, reckoning the day of Sale as one, and the Mehal will be again put up to Sale.

3rd.—The Sale to be subject to existing Leases and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumma-bundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

4th.—The Annual Embankment charges of those Mehals, which are assessed with such charges, will be paid by the purchasers as heretofore paid by Government proportionately with other Zemindars. The Executive arrangements for the repairs and maintenance of the Embankments will remain in force.

5/4.—The amount recorded in the subjoined description of the Mehals, under the heading of sudder jumma, represents the amount for which the new Proprietor will be liable on account of the Government Revenue of each Estate.

6/4.—The Right of Government to all Minerals to be reserved.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
	191	KEDARKOOND ESTATE.				
1	"	Belar 8 annas Share, Pergunnah Kodarkoond ..	B. C B. 598 5 4	509 12 7½	1350 1 8½	
2	"	Ditto 8 annas Ditto Ditto ..	517 4 8	513 12 4½	1355 8 10½	
3	"	Khamra, Pergunnah Ditto ...	901 1 12	601 10 3½	1582 6 0½	
6	"	Dhanga, Pergunnah Ditto ..	962 19 8	841 4 4	2250 14 3	
7	"	Kismut Doan, Pergunnah Ditto ..	91 4 4	70 7 4½	111 1½ 1½	
8	"	Beloon, Pergunnah Ditto ..	722 15 4	550 1 5½	1428 8 0	
9	"	Chuck Kullean, alias Hurrehur-poor, Pergunnah Ditto ..	492 15 12	175 15 7	415 13 4½	
10	"	Poornogram, Pergunnah Ditto ..	273 18 12	185 6 5½	191 5 3½	
11	"	Chuck Soolpan, Pergunnah Ditto ..	223 3 8	201 12 10½	548 3 3½	
12	"	Madhpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ..	466 12 8	298 13 0½	796 1 3½	
13	"	Bamoonbar, Pergunnah Ditto ..	150 9 12	356 6 10½	916 15 0½	
14	"	Kistopria, Pergunnah Ditto ...	259 17 0	211 2 11½	612 9 10½	
15	"	Rubeepoor, Pergunnah Ditto ..	63 12 4	53 4 7½	139 1 4	
16	"	Bajpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	119 0 0	106 5 11½	284 1 2½	
17	"	Islampoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	423 14 3	342 6 5½	908 15 11	
18	"	Neelpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	263 15 12	253 11 10½	595 6 10½	
19	"	Bramunsasum, Pergunnah Ditto ..	3154 1 8	2737 8 5	7263 0 3	
20	"	Ghosekheera, Pergunnah Ditto ...	582 16 1	366 12 1½	971 1 6	
21	"	Hantmaleda, Pergunnah Ditto ...	216 3 8	151 4 11	402 4 11½	
22	"	Panohgarea, Pergunnah Ditto ..	195 16 12	227 9 1½	608 5 3	
23	"	Kaleekadechee, Pergunnah Ditto ..	374 2 8	384 2 7½	1033 10 9	
24	"	Kalooa Akoob, Pergunnah Ditto ..	373 17 0	402 6 3	1072 3 8½	
25	"	Rutanpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ..	109 13 0	117 13 4½	312 5 7½	
26	"	Chuck Pulana, Pergunnah Ditto ..	339 1 14	290 11 9½	776 1 1½	
27	"	Beersingpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ..	570 1 0	361 2 5	957 2 11	
28	"	Chuck Rampoor, Pergunnah Ditto ..	390 0 0	320 15 10½	864 8 11	
29	"	Nuraneegarea, Pergunnah Ditto ..	112 19 4	99 2 11½	269 3 8½	
30	"	Doan, Pergunnah Ditto ...	1106 5 6	1135 8 3½	2987 11 3½	
31	"	Damoodurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ..	493 13 11	485 2 9½	1285 1 7	
32	"	Beersapoor, Pergunnah Ditto ..	737 13 4	971 13 5½	2596 11 8	
33	"	Bar Fulaspoor, Pergunnah Ditto ..	129 11 0	84 11 10½	228 4 9½	
34	"	Chuck Amud, Pergunnah Ditto ..	294 6 0	260 0 11½	693 0 8	
35	"	Baroonea, Pergunnah Ditto ...	617 13 10	652 10 7	1703 10 4	
36	"	Sreedhurpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ..	184 9 8	201 1 3½	538 15 6½	
37	"	Autla, Pergunnah Ditto ...	1261 0 8	1014 6 2½	2612 4 7½	
38	"	Kaloan Bindabun, Pergunnah Ditto ..	357 3 4	313 4 5½	892 1 6½	
39	"	Gogram, Pergunnah Ditto ...	1118 5 6	724 11 8½	1920 13 7½	
40	"	Ambadeeghee, Pergunnah Ditto ..	488 11 12	379 1 3	1020 1 0½	
41	"	Bhagepoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	87 1 0	69 15 8½	172 7 2	
42	"	Earpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	187 19 6	190 7 1½	510 12 0½	
43	"	Koolgarea, Pergunnah Ditto ..	830 11 10	559 15 9	2290 1 10½	
44	"	Chuck Basoadeb, Pergunnah Ditto ..	109 19 8	100 5 5½	263 15 0½	
45	"	Ujmutpoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	366 17 0	157 5 0½	421 15 4½	
46	"	Pushung, Pergunnah Ditto ...	995 2 12	911 2 8½	2353 11 2	
47	"	Gholooe, Pergunnah Ditto ..	239 11 4	229 2 9½	599 10 9	
48	"	Kristopoor, Pergunnah Ditto ..	264 7 0	194 4 9½	514 2 8	
49	"	Mohespoor, Pergunnah Ditto ...	128 9 12	77 10 1	207 1 7	
50	"	Joonea, Pergunnah Ditto ...	106 11 0	132 11 5½	356 2 5½	

The farming lease of these Mehals will expire in 1861-65=1271 U.
The rent paid on such lease is the amount shewn in Column 5.

F. R. COCKERELL,

Offg. Collector.

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, }
24. 15th September 1860.

To BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, made in a certain cause wherein Bhola-nauth Mullick, Executor, and another are Plain-tiffs, and Byjeenauth Pundit is Defendant, on and bearing date the 5th day of December 1859, with the approbation of Walter Morgan, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Office in the Court House, on Monday, the 1st day of October next, at the hour of 12 o'Clock, the following property, (that is to say)—

All that lower-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, No. 41, with the piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation seven cottahs, more or less, situate, lying and being at Creek Row, in Dingabangah, in the Town of Calcutta, and bounded as follows : (that is to say) on the North by the tenanted land formerly of Rammohun Dutt, and now of Nilcomul Ghose and Russickloll Dutt ; on the South by the Public Road ; on the East by the tenanted land formerly of Golaup Peary, and now of Gourey-persaud Moitry ; and on the West by the land formerly of Radhakissen Bysack, and now of the said Byjeenauth Pundit.

And also all that piece or parcel of tenanted land, with a Tank thereto, containing by estimation one biggah and ten cottahs, more or less, situate and being at Creek Row aforesaid, and bounded as follows: (that is to say) on the North by the Public Road; on the South by the house and land formerly of Gobindchunder Shaw; on the East by the land of Debnarain Day; and on the West by the house and land of Tacoordoss Sircar.

And also all that other piece or parcel of tenanted land, containing by estimation ten cottahs, more or less, situate and being at Creek Row aforesaid, and bounded as follows: (that is to say) on the North by the house formerly of the said Gobindhund Shaw, and now of Russickloll Neoghy and Tarrucknauth Bose; on the South by the Public Road; on the East by the house formerly of the said Radhakissen Bysack, and now of the said Byjeenanath Pundit; and on the West by the tenanted house of one Mr. Harris.

Further particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had, and an Abstract of Title inspected, at the Master's Office, Supreme Court, and of Mr. Hatch, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs.

W. MORGAN,
Master.

C. W. HATCH,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

CALCUTTA ;
Supreme Court, Master's Office,
The 17th August 1860. }

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 26th Sept. 1860.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	1,07,00,000	Government Securities ..	11,39,077
Reserve Fund ..	2,05,001	Dues from Government ..	65,866
Current Accounts ..	1,62,51,920	Cash ..	2,84,68,456
Cash Credits Undrawn ..	2,28,930	Loans on Deposit of Securities ..	89,56,750
Other Claims ..	1,89,789	Discount Loans on ditto ..	41,27,300
Bank Notes ..	1,64,79,346	Accounts of Credit on ditto ..	4,65,500
Post Bills ..	4,36,815	Government Bills discounted ..	3,11,063
Profit and Loss (<i>Rebate Account</i>) ..	29,054	Mint Certificates ditto ..	30,759
		Mercantile Bills ditto ..	7,93,549
		Dead Stock ..	1,81,154
		Stamp Duties ..	762
		Interest accrued ..	618
Total	4,45,40,857	Total	4,45,40,857

the Directors,
GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

D. Woods,
Offg. Accountant.

Bank of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, 27TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

WITH reference to Acts Nos. XXXVI. and XL. of 1860, of the Legislative Council of India, the Bank of Bengal will, on and after this date, be prepared to issue Books of Cheques impressed with a Stamp for one anna. Constituents of the Bank desirous of obtaining Stamped Cheque Books, and applying for the same by letter, must state the number of Cheques required, the duty on which can be paid either by debiting the account of the applicant or by his forwarding the requisite amount with his letter of application.

The Bank will refuse payment of all unstamped Cheques made and presented on and after 1st October.

Attorneys and such other Constituents as are specially permitted to draw for sums under Rupees 50 will have to affix an adhesive half-anna Stamp on the Bank Forms, when availing themselves for this privilege.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

*In the matter of Thomas, William Payne and
Edmond Previte Payne, Insolvents.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to Rule 17 of the Rules and Orders of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, the following persons whose debts are entered as disputed in the Schedule, viz. Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., Merchants of Clive Street, for Rupees 23,625, and Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., Merchants of Clive Street, for Rupees 8,774-8, are required to bring forward their proofs in support of such claims, before the said Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, on Saturday, the 6th day of October next, on which day the Court will hear and determine the claims of such Creditors not previously determined or substantiated, and will make such Order or Orders in respect to such claims or debts as it may think fit. Dated this 25th day of September 1860.

JOHN COCHRANE,
Official Assignee.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Thomas } On Saturday, the 5th
William Payne and } day of September in-
another, Insolvents. } stant, it was ordered that
the first Saturday in the month of September 1861, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvents be discharged personally, as well as to their after acquired property, from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvents at the time of the filing of their petition for relief.

Pittar, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 18th September 1860.

**The Calcutta Steam Tug Association,
"Limited."**

THE Adjourned Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, on Monday, 1st October 1860, at Noon.

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Secretaries.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th September 1860. }

Lost.

THE Second-Half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 33645, for Rupees 25, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

Lost.

THE Second-Half of a Bank of Bengal Note, of the old Form, No. 34287, for Rupees 25.

Report of the Indigo Commission.

COPIES are now available, on application to the
PRINTER of the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, Bengal Office.

—Price 8 Rupees per Copy.

The Cheapest Paper in India.

THE Proprietors of the *Hurkaru* intend to publish, for the Mofussil and Foreign Countries only, if sufficient inducement should offer, a *Bi-Weekly Hurkaru*, which shall contain all the Editorials of the three preceding numbers of the *Daily Hurkaru*, the *Gazette*, Correspondence, Police and Small Cause Court Reports of general interest, Sporting Intelligence, English and Foreign Correspondence, a full summary of the Debates of the Legislative Council, with an Epitome of News extracted from all the other Papers of India, and extracts from the English Papers.

The Subscription will be Rupees 25 or £ 2-10 per annum, for which it will be forwarded postage free to any part of India, to England *via* Southampton (*via* Marseilles Rupees 3-4 per annum additional), to the Australian Colonies, Mauritius, Ceylon, China, Java, Alexandria, Great Britain, and Foreign Europe *via* Trieste, United States, &c. All Subscriptions must be paid in advance at the following rates :—

For one Year	... Rs.	25	0
Half Year	... "	13	0
Quarter	... "	6	8
Monthly	... "	2	8

As these rates are so low they must be paid in advance, or the dispatch of the paper will be stopped.

Parties intending to subscribe are requested to address the Printer of the *Hurkaru* at once, as the issue of the paper will not be commenced till a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained.

A great desire having been expressed for a good Sporting Paper, we would suggest this as a good medium for the publication of original contributions by our Mofussil Friends which will also have the advantage of appearing in the daily *Hurkaru*.

**NOTICES issued by the
POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.**

No. 1102.

The 19th September 1860.—MAIL PACKETS for the Overland Mail, which leaves Bombay on the 12th proximo, will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. on Monday, the 1st idem, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers for transmission *via* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 1st, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on Letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt, and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste :—

Rates of Postage.

Under ½	Ounce	Rs.	0	6	0
" ½	"	"	0	8	0
" 1	"	"	0	14	0
" 1 ½	"	"	1	1	0

No. 1403.

The 19th September 1860.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet, to the extent of 200 Ounces, will be sent to Bombay on Tuesday, the 2nd proximo, and Letters will be received up to 6 p. m. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send Letters up to one Ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in cash at the window, at one Rupee for every quarter of an Ounce, in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 4104.

Official Memorandum.

The 18th September 1860.—Under Orders of the Government of India, this Office Memorandum No 3879, dated 31st ultimo, and the notice appended to it, are hereby withdrawn.

No. 2661.

The 19th September 1860.—As very many letters on ordinary Post Office matters are addressed by the Public to the Post Master General instead of the Post Master, Calcutta, and as inconvenience is the result, it is solicited the practice may be discontinued, and the Post Master be addressed on all matters of his Office, except when any party may wish to prefer a complaint to higher authority.

No. 1449.

The 24th September 1860.—The Overland Mail, per Steamer *Colombo*, will be closed on Monday, the 8th proximo, at 6 p. m.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia, can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.	Via Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
Postage.	Under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	Rs. 0 4 0
	" ½ "	" 0 8 0	" 0 8 0
	" 1 "	" 1 0 0	" 1 0 0
	" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

No. 1177.

The 26th September 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that the Letters for the Overland Mail despatched from this Office up to the 15th instant, and the Express Mail of the 16th, were in time for the Steamer that left Bombay on the 26th idem.

No. 1150.

The 25th September 1860.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 1st proximo, at 6 p. m.

PACKETS for the reception of Letters by the following Ships are open at this Office —

NAMES OF VESSELS.	Agents.	Intended Departure	For what Port	Touching at	REMARKS
Steamer <i>Colombo</i> ..	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.. 9th Proximo	Suez	.. Madras, Ceylon & Aden	
" <i>Governor Higginson</i> ..	Mackinnon McKenzie	2nd "	Moulmein	.. Akyab and Rangoon	

The 28th September 1860.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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On the Police of the North-Western Provinces.

From C. BEADON, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, with the Governor General, to G. COUPER, ESQ., Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, 270.
113, dated Simla, the 30th April 1860.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 193A., dated 15th October 1859, furnishing a Report on the Police of the North-Western Provinces.

2. This Report embraces two subjects: It is a reply to the letter from this Department, No. 1118, dated 14th June 1859, calling for the result of the deliberations of the Committees appointed under the Resolution of the Governor General when administering the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 213A., dated 30th November 1858, to inquire into and report upon various matters connected with the Civil and Military Police. It is also a reply to the letter No. 1319, dated 9th July 1859, and subsequent communications inquiring the extent to which the Military Police Force in the North-Western Provinces can be reduced, and calling for Statements showing the present and proposed strength and cost of the Force.

3. In this Report, however, the Lieutenant-Governor has not submitted a detailed scheme, showing the strength and pay of the Police to be retained or reduced in each District of the North-Western Provinces. His Honor has forwarded the Report drawn up by the Agra Committee (the Allahabad Committee not having furnished one), and has stated generally the mode in which he proposes to re-organize and distribute the Police Force at his disposal, leaving the details to be considered and reported on when he shall have

ascertained the decision of the Supreme Government on the principles by which he is to be guided.

4. The inquiry made in paragraph 5 of the Governor General's Resolution of the 30th November 1858, is as to what extent the Military Police will relieve the Civil Police of their former duties, and to what extent the Civil Police can be reduced in consequence. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees generally in the views of the Agra Committee on this point, and would limit the functions of the Military Police to those of a *protective* character. His Honor would not permit their employment at Thannahs and other Police posts in the interior of Districts, and he would use them chiefly in guarding Jails and Treasuries, and in escorting Treasure and large gangs of Prisoners in transit. The reason assigned for not employing the Military Police at the Thannahs is, that there are no *protective* duties at such posts which cannot be as well and more cheaply performed by ordinary *Burkundauzes*.

5. It follows, therefore, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, that since the Military Police are not to exercise any of the *detective* functions of the Civil Police, no important reduction in the strength of the Civil Police can be effected in consequence of the employment of the Military Police. Further, His Honor observes that all practicable reductions in the Civil Force have been already made for the purpose of increasing the pay attached to the more responsible posts without enhancing the aggregate expenditure. The only hope of reduction which His Honor holds out, is by the abolition of some of the 2nd Class Chowkies in the interior of Districts.

6. In the 7th paragraph of the Governor General's Resolution, it is asked whether the old Police Agency and *Burkundauzes* are sufficient, or whether a new detective Agency should be constituted. The Lieutenant-Governor endorses the

views of the Committee on this point, and records his opinion that what is wanted is not that a new Agency should be constituted under a new designation, but that the old Agency should be improved. His Honor would make the service more attractive, enlarge the powers of the Magistrate to reward good service, and, above all, enforce more strictly the law of village responsibility. The proposals of the Committee as to the strength and pay of the Civil Police Establishments, the introduction of a differential scale of remuneration for Officers of the same Class, and the conversion of First Class Chowkies into Thannahs, are approved by the Lieutenant-Governor; but His Honor objects to the establishment of Road Chowkies from the Civil Police, believing the Mounted Military Police to be a much better Agency for patrolling and protecting the Roads.

7. In Cities and Sudder Stations, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the Military Police might be advantageously employed in the proportion of one-third to the whole strength of the Force. Their duties would be merely protective, all the other duties being still performed by the Thannah Establishments which could be proportionally reduced in strength. His Honor would also increase the pay of the Kotwals, and re-organize the Establishments, placing them generally on a liberal footing.

8. The 8th paragraph of the Resolution relates to Tehseel Guards and Chupprassies. On this point the Committee observe that detailed proposals can be made only on local considerations. They therefore content themselves with expressing an opinion that from fifteen to twenty Chupprassies should be allowed for every lakh of Revenue to be collected, and that the present Establishments do not admit of much reduction. The Lieutenant-Governor however proposes to employ Military Police at the Tehseels for the Guard and Escort of Treasure, so that fifteen Chupprassies for every lakh of Revenue will probably be sufficient, and reduction to that extent may therefore be effected.

9. In regard to Personal and Office Guards, referred to in paragraph 9 of the Resolution, the Committee and the Lieutenant-Governor agree in strongly recommending that where there is no Treasure, there should be no Military Police Guard, except when Officers are in the interior of their Districts. The present Burkundauzes are preferred by many Officers, would be equally effective, and might be reduced in number.

10. With respect to the reductions which may be effected in the Military Police, the Lieutenant-Governor observes in the first place that these Police have been charged with many onerous duties which are purely Military, and which were formerly performed by the Native Army, but that their cost, even to the Military pay of the European Officers, has been entirely debited to the Civil Department. His Honor requires that the Police should be employed only on those duties of Guard and Escort which legitimately are their own, and that the Civil Department should be freed from charges which do not properly belong to it. On this condition alone is His Honor able to propose any reduction.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor also remarks that there is a great difference between the present state of the country and that which existed when the Military Police was first raised. This is so far the case that, in His Honor's opinion, the

Police Force may be considerably reduced in the whole of the Rohilkund Division, the Benares Division, except Ghazeepore and Goruckpore, Allahabad Division, except Banda. But His Honor thinks that in the Gubbulpore and Jhansi Divisions no reduction can at present be made, until the Mutineers in the neighbourhood be broken up or exterminated. His Honor further observes that the exigencies of the times at which the Military Police was raised rendered it necessary to offer high pay, and to establish grades of rank which would make the Service attractive to Natives, while, owing to the onerous nature of the duties required of them, the pay of European Officers was fixed at a high rate, and European Non-Commissioned Officers were employed to assist them in drilling the Levies. From these causes the cost of the Military Police is very high.

12. The original scheme contemplated generally the entertainment of two Troops of Horse and eight Companies of Foot at the Head Quarters of each Division, and of half that number in each District, the sanctioned cost being Rupees 3,110 for each Troop, and Rupees 989 for each Company, and the total sanctioned cost for Horse and Foot Rupees 4,19,077-12 a month. This cost was never reached, but the actual cost of the existing Force in July last was Rupees 3,71,772-2-5 a month.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor now proposes the following reductions :—

1st.—Instead of the consolidated Pay formerly given to European Commissioned Officers, to assign Staff salaries in addition to the pay of their rank. The difference is as follows :—

	Sanctioned Scale.	Proposed Staff salary.
Divisional Commandant ...	1,000	500
Ditto 2nd in Command ...	850	300
Ditto Adjutant ...	800	200
District Commandant ...	600	250
Ditto Adjutant (Covenanted) ..	400	150
Or if Uncovenanted, then consolidated Pay ...	...	250

2nd.—To abolish the Staff of European Non-Commissioned Officers who are no longer required to drill the Police. These Officers are—

Divisional Serjeant Major ...	Rupees	80
Ditto Quarter-Master Serjeant ..	"	70
District Serjeant Major ...	"	70
Total, Rupees ..		220

3rd.—To allow the rank of Ressaldar in the Cavalry and Subadar in the Infantry to die out, the highest Officers being respectively a Jemadar on Rupees 80 and Rupees 40.

4th.—To reduce Non-Commissioned Native Officers to the extent shown in Enclosure D. of your letter as compared with Enclosure A.

5th.—To reduce the pay of Sowars from Rupees 25 to Rupees 23, and of three-fifths of the Nujeebs from Rupees 7 to Rupees 6. It is not proposed to divide the Sowars into two classes, receiving higher and lower rates of pay, because a small difference in pay makes a more than proportionate difference in the condition of the Horse.

6th.—To allow for each Division not more than two Troops of Mounted and five Companies of Foot Police, and to reduce the number of Sowars to seventy-two in each Troop, making a saving of fifty-six Sowars and 300 Nujeebs in each Division, besides the saving effected by reduced pay.

7th.—To allow for each District not more than one Troop of seventy-two Sowars and three Companies of Nujeebs, making (besides the saving by reduced pay,) a saving of twenty-eight Sowars and 100 Nujeebs.

14. There are some Districts, however, in which reduction cannot, from special circumstances, be effected to the same extent as above proposed.

In *Allypore* and *Boondshuhur*, owing to their position, and especially to their being intersected by the Grand Trunk and other important Roads, the Lieutenant-Governor would not reduce the number of Sowars in the District Troops below 100.

In *Saharunpore* and *Moradabad* he would allow four Companies of Infantry.

In *Etawah* he would keep the Troop at its present strength, and add a Company of Infantry, when the Etawah Levy is disbanded.

In *Banda* His Honor would keep one Troop at its full strength, ultimately removing the second Troop and one Company of Infantry.

In *Goruckpore* His Honor hopes to be able shortly to reduce the Levy, but would keep the other Force on its present footing.

15. In some Districts again the Force may, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be reduced to a greater extent.

In *Deyrah* no Horse are required, and two Companies of Foot of 100 each will suffice.

Futtehpore will require only one Troop of seventy-two men and two Companies.

16. The reduction in strength thus effected will be—

Mounted Police	... 1,216 men
Foot	... 4,043 "
Total	... 5,289 men

The reduction in cost will be Rupees 1,10,456-2-5 a month. Besides this, there will be effected, at a future date, the reduction of (1) the Jubbulpore and Jhansi Police to the above scale; (2) the discharge of the Etawah Levy and the Mynpoorie Auxiliary Horse, thereby saving Rupees 28,548-10-7 a month; (3) the disbandment of the Goruckpore Levy, saving Rupees 4,717-2-1 a month; and (4) the discharge of the Sowars attending Magistrates, whose duties will be performed by Mounted Police.

17. In the Postscript of your letter, the Lieutenant-Governor directs attention to the letter on the re-organization of the Military Police submitted by the Commissioner of Meerut, Mr. Williams. His scheme is briefly this; to put all the Police, thoroughly armed and drilled, under the Officers of the Military Police with European Subordinates, the whole being again subordinate to the Magistrate; to employ this Police in all duties, protective, detective, and miscellaneous, including the patrol of the Roads, the guarding of Tehseels, Thannahs, &c., and the like; but to have a separate set of Men and Officers for specially detective duties; not to make the Police responsible for recording and reporting offences, but to have a separate body of Mohurirs for this duty, to forbid the Police to take depositions; to have in the Infantry three grades, and in the Cavalry two grades on a graduated scale of pay, and to make promotion from the lower to the higher grade; and to institute a Pension Fund to be raised by deductions from the pay, and also from fines, retrenchments, and the sale of unclaim-

ed property, with perhaps some aid from Government.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor has not studied this question so as to be able to give a decided opinion upon it, but he thinks generally there may be other considerations against it besides the expense. He recommends however the Pension scheme to favorable consideration.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor's opinion as conveyed in your Report is in short this, that the fact of having a Military Police at his disposal, even at its present strength, will not enable him to make any reduction at all in the general strength or expense of the ordinary Civil Police; that on the contrary further expense is necessary to make the Civil Police efficient; and that any possible reduction of the cost of it in one direction must be applied to strengthen it in another. The only way in which the Military Police, it is said, can relieve the Civil Police is in patrolling the Roads.

It is not even recommended that the Military Police should furnish Personal Guards for the Civil Officers, except when they are in the interior of their Districts, or that any considerable number of the Tehseel Chupprassies should be discharged.

20. The Military Police, it is said, are wanted to supply Guards for Jails and Treasuries (District and Tehseel,) to escort Treasure and Prisoners, and to furnish a Reserve at Head Quarters for Reliefs and emergencies. As far as Police is concerned, this Military Force is to be used as *protective* only (*i. e.* in the sense in which the Army is protective), and is in addition to the Civil Police which is to be protective and detective also, and which cost about fifteen lakhs of Rupees.

21. The sanctioned cost of the present Military Police is Rupees 4,19,077 a month, or Rupees 50,28,924 a year for salaries and establishments alone. The actual cost in July last was Rupees 3,71,772 a month, or Rupees 44,61,264 a year. The lowest point to which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks the cost can be reduced is Rupees 2,61,316 a month, or Rupees 31,25,792 a year, and that only on the understanding that the Military Police is relieved of all Military duties of every kind, and employed only on those mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

22. The Force which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to keep up for these purposes in the thirty-nine Districts of the North-Western Provinces consists of eighty-six European Officers, 4,000 Cavalry, and 16,000 Infantry of all grades, and a proportional Non-effective Establishment.

23. In Oude, consisting of twelve Districts, there is no other Police except the Military Police, and they undertake the entire protection of the Country, that is to say, they do all the work done by the Military and Civil Police in the North-Western Provinces, and something more, the Native Army being confined to Cantonment and other purely Military duties. The cost of this Force has lately been reduced to fifteen lakhs a year, and now that the Frontier is quiet, it will be reduced to eleven lakhs a year.

24. Taking the proportion of Districts, if eleven lakhs be enough to provide a Police for Oude, capable of performing all Civil duties and all Military duty except that of the Cantonments, thirty-six lakhs ought to suffice for the same objects in the North-Western Provinces; whereas the Lieutenant-Governor in addition to fifteen lakhs for the purely Civil Police proposes to incur

the annual charge of thirty-one lakhs for a Military Police who are to perform no Military duties, making the total expense of the Police forty-six lakhs a year; and moreover His Excellency has no doubt whatever that the Oude Police which, on the reduced scale, comprises thirteen Regiments of Foot each 600 strong, and fourteen Troops of Cavalry each 105 strong, or in all 7,800 Foot and 1,470 Horse, is even still much more numerous than will eventually be found necessary.

25. But between the Oude Police and the North-Western Provinces Military Police there can be no real comparison. Indeed, the latter is not really a Police in the full sense of the term. It is rather an establishment of Jail and Treasury Guards of a most expensive kind, doing that which in great part may be as well done by Burkundauzes; and to entertain for such purposes a force of 4,000 Cavalry and 16,000 Infantry, at an annual cost of more than thirty-one lakhs of Rupees in salaries alone, is in the opinion of the Governor General impossible.

26. His Excellency does not think it necessary, and knows that it is generally thought by Civil Officers useless to have a Military Guard at every Tehseel in addition to the Establishment of Chupprassies whom it is proposed still to keep up ; or to provide a Military Escort for the small remittances of Treasure which are sent from thence to the Sudder Station. Before the Mutiny, the Agency of the Chupprassies was used on this service, and the Governor General believes that the plunder of Treasure, either at a Tehseel, or in transit to the District Treasury, was rarely if ever heard of—except in some parts of the Jhansi and Jubbulpore Divisions, and perhaps in Etawah and Banda the Country is just as safe as it was, perhaps safer than it was before the Mutiny. Indeed experience teaches us that our Treasure is in greater danger from our own armed Native Guards of the Sepoy class than it is from chance or professional robbers. Nearly a third of the Infantry Force proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor is for guarding Tehseels.

27. His Excellency is not prepared to direct the Lieutenant-Governor against His Honor's opinion, and that of the great body of Civil Officers under him, to adopt the Oude system of Police, discharging the whole of the Civil Police Establishments, and employing the Military Police in their stead ; but on the other hand it is wholly out of the question, if the Civil Establishments be maintained even on their present footing, to sanction the continued employment of a body of men 20,000 strong, armed and disciplined like Soldiers, but exempt from all Military duty, independent of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and having nothing to do but to guard Jails and Treasuries, and to escort Treasure, except on the rare occasions when the Reserve may be required by the Magistrate to assist the Police in quelling an emeute.

28. There is, in the Governor General's opinion, very much to be said in favor of a Military Police, such as that of Oude or Seinde, which is really employed in the prevention or detection of crime, and, with a semi-military organization, performs all the real Police work of the country; but there is no good reason for employing in addition to the regular Army a so-called Military Police which leaves the real Police work to be done by a Civil Establishment, and has no regular occupation for more than one-third of its numbers.

29: The Governor General is of opinion that unless the Lieutenant-Governor is willing to adopt the Oude system in its integrity, whereby a saving of fifteen lakhs of Rupees would at once be effected the Military Police should be reduced to a scale that would suffice for keeping up the needful Jai and Treasury Guards, and providing for the escort of Treasury and the patrol of the principal Roads. If in addition to this a Reserve of 100 men were kept up in each principal, and fifty in each, ordinary District, to provide for Sick and Reliefs, and to support the Police in case of resistance where the occasion may not be serious enough to require the aid of a Military Force, the exigencies of the case would be amply met.

30. In this view 300 Foot for each principal District, and 150 Foot for each ordinary District, or say 7,000 Foot for the whole of the North-Western Provinces would be enough. In like manner a Troop of Horse at each principal Station, and half a Troop in each ordinary District is ample. An exception may perhaps be made for the present in favor of the Jubbulpore and Jhansi Divisions, and a portion of Allahabad, until order is thoroughly restored; but the above-mentioned scale is that to which the Force should be at once generally reduced, and eventually everywhere.

31. Adopting this principle, the expense of the North-Western Provinces Military Police, which might with greater propriety be termed Station, Escort and Patrol Guards, may be reduced from forty-four lakhs a year, not only to thirty-one lakhs, as proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor, but to about eighteen lakhs.

32. It is quite unnecessary, in the Governor General's opinion, to have more than two European Commissaries in each District. The District Officers might be Uncovenanted, either Europeans, Eurasians or Natives. Indeed some such reward is required for the encouragement of the men. Nor would it be necessary to pay European Officers highly for the duty of maintaining discipline in a Corps of District Guards charged with no Police duties.

33. There are thirty-nine Districts in the North Western Provinces of which eight, including Goruckpore, are principal, twenty-nine are ordinary and two are less than ordinary Districts. Allowing three Companies or 300 Foot and one Troop of seventy-two Horse for each principal District: one and half Companies or 150 Foot and half a Troop of thirty-six Horse for each ordinary District: 100 Foot for each of the small Districts of Futtehpore and Deyrah, and half a Troop of Horse for the latter: there will be required for the whole of the North-Western Provinces 6,950 or say 7,000 Foot and 1,800 Horse, which, for the purposes mentioned is sufficient. If more Force is needed to keep the Country quiet in any part, it should be supplied by the Regular Army.

34. A Statement is appended, showing what in His Excellency's opinion, would be a liberal establishment for the Station Guards of the North-Western Provinces, supposing these duties to be as described, and supposing that the Military occupation of the Country is provided for by the European and Native Army under the order of the Commander-in-Chief.

35. His Excellency thinks that for each Division a Commandant on Horse and a Major.

consolidated*, and a Second in Command or Adjutant on Rupees 500 a month consolidated to the Commandant in the discharge of his general duties, and in commanding the men at the principal Station, together with a young Officer doing duty on Rupees 400 a month consolidated, ready to take the place of his superior, would be enough of the European element. District Commandants are not wanted, and the District Adjutants should, as above stated, be Uncovenanted Officers, European, East Indian, or Native, on salaries of Rupees 250 and Rupees 200 a month—on this scale the whole expense would be Rupees 1,43,875 a month, or Rupees 17,26,500 a year.

36. The reduction of the Force in the manner proposed will involve the necessity of placing the services of some sixty-five European Commissioned Officers and forty-eight Non-Commissioned Officers at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief and of discharging some 3,000 Cavalry and 14,000 Infantry. The former measure can be carried out immediately without difficulty. To accomplish the latter safely and speedily at the same time, it may be necessary to offer a gratuity as has already been done with excellent effect in Oude, at any rate to those men who have been for some time on the Service, who have distinguished themselves, or who have been enlisted or are now employed at a distance from their homes.

37. If the Army should be hereafter maintained on a footing equal to the performance of all the duties it performed before the Mutiny, the strength of these Treasure and Station Guards in the North-Western Provinces must be reduced even below the scale above prescribed. Indeed in that case it is not in His Excellency's contemplation that the Police of the North-Western Provinces should be maintained at a much greater cost than before the Mutiny. In the meanwhile I am directed to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will proceed immediately to carry out with determination the reductions above adverted to.

38. I am further desired to request that the Lieutenant-Governor will report again, *first*, whether he is prepared to give to the Civil Police of the North-Western Provinces a semi-military organization, on the principle in which the Oude Police is formed, with such modifications as experience may have shown to be desirable, or local circumstances may require, and in that case how far the existing Force can be utilized for the purpose; and *secondly*, if the re-organization of the Police on this plan be in His Honor's opinion impracticable or inexpedient, what is the minimum force of Officers and Men required for Station Guards and Treasure Escorts, and for maintaining a small Reserve at Sudder Stations for reliefs and for employment on a sudden emergency until the assistance of a Military Force can be obtained. In either case a Statement should be drawn up, showing in an abstract form the number and pay of Officers and Men of every Rank to be entertained in each District, and the monthly and annual cost of the whole.

39. In preparing this Report, the Lieutenant-Governor will not forget that the state of India is

* The Lieutenant-Governor proposes *Staff* instead of *Consolidated* salaries for the Officers, his reason being that the Military Department would be debited with the Military Pay and Allowances, and not the Civil Department. But as a general rule, such consolidated pay is preferable to *Staff* in a case of this kind; and it is a very easy matter to deduct the Military Pay and Allowances of the Officers when estimating the whole cost of the Force.

very different now from what it was when your Report under acknowledgment was written; that the means of resistance to authority are less than they were before the Mutiny; that the power of the Government is more thoroughly known and feared; and that everywhere there prevails perfect tranquillity to which the presence of a few scattered Rebels and Dacoits on the borders of the Jhansi and Saugor Divisions can scarcely be called an exception.

Memorandum of a Scheme of Station Guards for the North Western Provinces.

OFFICERS.			
7 Commandants	...	at 800 Rs.	5,600
7 2nd in Command or Adjutants	...	" 500 "	3,500
7 Officers doing duty	...	" 400 "	2,800
16 District Adjutants	...	" 250 "	4,000
16 Ditto ditto	...	" 200 "	3,200
			19,100
CAVALRY.			
25 Ressaldars	...	at 150 Rs.	3,750
25 Naib Ressaldars	...	" 75 "	1,875
25 Jemadars	...	" 50 "	1,250
100 Duffadars	...	" 30 "	3,000
100 Naib Duffadars	...	" 25 "	2,500
25 Trumpeters	...	" 25 "	625
1,800 Sowars	...	" 22 "	39,600
38 Non-effective	...	" 50 "	1,900
			55,500
INFANTRY.			
70 Jemadars	...	at 40 Rs.	2,800
350 Havildars	...	" 14 "	4,900
350 Naicks	...	" 12 "	4,200
140 Buglers	...	" 7 "	980
4,000 Sepoys	...	" 7 "	28,000
3,000 Sepoys	...	" 6 "	18,000
70 Non-effective	...	" 65 "	4,550
30 Hospitals	{ 8	" 115 "	920
	{ 31	" 65 "	2,015
39 Staff	{ 8	" 114 "	1,112
	{ 31	" 58 "	1,798
			60,275
Total per Mensem			1,43,875
			12
Per Annum			17,26,500

From G. COUPER, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1706A., dated Nynee Tal, the 30th June 1860.

SIR,—WITH reference to Mr. Beadon's letter No. 143, dated 30th April last, regarding the re-organization of the Military Police of these Provinces, I am directed to forward a copy of a Resolution which has this day been recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject, from which His Excellency the Viceroy in Council will perceive that His Honor is disposed to prefer the acceptance of the Oude Police system, with certain modifications, and the organization of one amalgamated Police Force to the maintenance of the existing separation of the Police into two classes, Civil and Military, and the reduction of the strength of the latter to the extent directed in Mr. Beadon's letter.

2. But the measure which will uproot old institutions, and materially alter a system which has been in force for nearly sixty years, is a matter of such grave importance, and involves so many questions of difficulty that the Lieutenant-Governor has thought it advisable (apart altogether from the great labor and responsibility of personally settling the scheme,) to call in the advice and the aid of the able and experienced Officers who happen to be on the spot, and who can be detained here for a time without any serious detriment to the general administration.

3. The Committee thus composed will be always in direct and personal communication with the Lieutenant-Governor; the delay and the labor of correspondence will be avoided. And it may confidently be assumed that the system which in any other way would take months to elaborate, will be brought to completion in a comparatively short period.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this proceeding may meet with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

No. 1703A.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Nynee Tal, the 30th June 1860.

RESOLUTION.—Read again the Resolution of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, dated 30th November 1858.

Read again a Letter No. 143, dated 30th April, from the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

By the Resolution of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, dated November 1858, a Committee was formed at Agra to consider and report upon the various questions (therein specified) connected with the strength and constitution of the Civil and the (then) recently organized Military Police. The sentiments of the Commissioners were likewise invited.

2. In due course the Reports submitted by the Agra Committee and the several Commissioners who had been consulted, were forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India, with the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor on the *specific questions* raised in the Resolution above cited.

3. The reply is contained in the letter from the Secretary with the Governor General above cited, and the substance, briefly, of the instructions which it contains, is that, either the Military Police must be very extensively reduced, the Civil Police Force remaining on its present footing, or that the Police system, which has been introduced in the Province of Oude since its recovery, must be accepted.

4. In either case a saving of about fifteen lakhs per annum is looked for.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor, after due consideration, had resolved to accept the second of the alternatives offered, reserving to himself of course a discretion in introducing such modifications of the Oude system as shall be required to adapt it to the different condition and the wants of these Provinces.

6. The question is a very large and important one. We have not as in Oude a *tebulrasa* on which anything may be inscribed. In Oude it was open to the Officers of Government to establish any system that was thought most expedient. No difficulty was presented by the existence of old institutions to which the people had become accustomed by the claims of old servants; or by the necessity of obtaining a rescission of existing laws. The country was newly acquired, and there was room for the exercise of an unrestrained discretion as to the system of administration which should be introduced. In these Provinces (which for the most parts have been under the British Government for nearly sixty years,) the state of the things is very different—a system has grown up gradually and taken root, to which the people and the Officers of Government alike have become accustomed. This system has been legalized by Regulation XX. of 1817, and various other enactments, and when the Military Police was raised on emergency, separate duties were assigned to them, while the Civil Police remained unchanged. That the system admits of—indeed calls for—amendment and improvement may not be doubted; but it must be obvious that a great deal must be undone before a new plan of Police

management can be established; and that the operation will be here beset with difficulties which will not be felt in Oude.

7. Having regard to these considerations the Lieutenant-Governor has resolved that a Committee shall be formed at this place to consider the correspondence which has already passed; to draw out and elaborate a scheme of Police, which shall be substituted for that now existing in these Provinces, and to frame Rules and Regulations, classifying, defining and determining their relations, their responsibilities, and their duties.

8. The Committee will be composed as follows:—

Mr. T. Williams, Commissioner of Meerut Division ..	} <i>President.</i>
Mr. W. E. Money, Commissioner of Customs ..	
Mr. W. Wynyard, Judge and Sessions Judge of Shahjehanpore ..	} <i>Members.</i>
Captain Tyrwhitt, Divisional Commandant Police ..	
Mr. H. S. Reid ..	<i>Secretary and Member.</i>

9. The Committee will hold its sittings at Nynee Tal, and will be in direct communication with the Lieutenant-Governor.

10. It only remains to offer a few remarks as to general principles for the consideration of the Committee.

11. The general principles on which the Oude Police system is based will be apparent on a perusal of the Report of the Chief of Police for 1859, and of the "Rules and Regulations of the Oude Police" which accompany it. A chief feature of the system is an entire separation between the Police and the Judiciary, and, as a consequence, the avowed *non-subordination* of the *District Police Officer* to the *District Magistrate*.

12. In practice this part of the scheme has not been found successful, and it is to this point that the modifications contemplated by Mr. Wingfield are chiefly directed. Nominally independent, the District Police Office in Oude is virtually subordinate to the District Magistrate, the Police Rules in point of fact stating distinctly that the District Officer being responsible for the peace of the District, the Police Officer is bound to obey him. Obviously there can be no independence without responsibility, and responsibility, with a subordinate agency, subject to the authority of another, cannot be enforced. There must be either complete independence, or complete subordination.

13. The first point, therefore, which will engage the attention of the Committee will be whether it is advisable in these Provinces, or in any part of them, to separate the Police from the Judiciary. That in theory such a separation is correct may perhaps be admitted; that the attempt to enforce it in Oude has failed appears to be confessed. Whether it is practicable in these Provinces, and if so, whether it can be carried out without absolutely extinguishing, or very greatly impairing the authority of the Magistrate, are the points which the Committee will, at the outset, have to decide. The Lieutenant-Governor must take it upon himself, on this most essential point to declare that in his opinion there can be little hope of efficiency, unless there be but *one* Head of the Police in whom all chief authority shall be concentrated, and that the European Police Officer must, as a consequence, be placed in complete subordination to the Magistrate of the District.

14. This question settled, the *relations of the District Police Officer* to the Magistrate determined, and the duties of each clearly defined, the Committee will probably see fit to give their consideration to the future constitution of the Force. On this point it must be borne in mind that the entire separation, at present existing in these Provinces, between *Military and Civil* branches of the Police must cease to exist. The two will need to be amalgamated. There will be *one* organized body, undertaking each District detective, as well as protective duties.

ing at Police posts in the interior of the District, in guarding Jail, Treasury, and other Guards at the Station, and so forth, in regular rotation according to such Rules as may be laid down.

15. The strength of the Force to be assigned to each District will call for specific settlement, and it is hoped that the Returns which will be laid before the Committee of the numbers and cost, both of the Civil and the Military Police belonging to each District at present, will assist the judgment of the Committee on this point.

16. It must not be forgotten, however, that the new Police, besides guarding Jails, Treasuries, and Public Offices at the Sudder Station, will be called upon to undertake Escort duty, and the strength of the Reserve (so to call it) at each Sudder Station must be guided in some measure by the locality. Escort duty at Allyghur, *e.g.* will always be heavier than it will be at Mynpoorie. Neither must the necessity of providing a special Force for large Cities, such as Benares, Mirzapore, and possibly others, be overlooked, nor must the existence of populous Commercial Towns, as Korah, Jehanabad in Futtehpore, Batras in Allyghur, Haupoor in Meerut, Kassgunge in Etah, Anoopshuhur and Secunhabad, in Boolundshuhur, Simbhal, Amroha, Chundawsee, and Thakoor-Jwara in Mooradabad, &c. be forgotten in deciding on the strength of the Police for each District.

17. The organization, equipment, and dress of the new Police will next call for consideration. Without desiring to encroach on the proper province of the Committee, the Lieutenant-Governor would say that the nature of the duties which will fall on the new Police, in guarding Treasuries and Jails, and performing Escort duty, would seem to make it essential that all the men belonging to the Force should be drilled so far as to enable them to move and act together in a body, and should also be fully instructed in the use of Fire-arms. Whether the men employed in the *Mohuril* posts shall ordinarily carry their Fire-arms or any Arms at all (such as a Sword or Spear), or shall be furnished only with stout Bludgeons, the bearing of Arms being confined to those doing Station duty, are points for the consideration of the Committee, who, in deciding on them, will of course bear in mind that the disarming operations in these Provinces have not been successful.

18. In Oude the *Native Officers* having Military designations, and a (*quasi*) Military capacity seem to perform the duties which devolve in these Provinces on the Thannadars and the Jendars of Out-posts. It will be no unimportant point for the consideration of the Committee whether our Chief Officers of Police, and our Thannadars, shall be maintained or not as a class distinct from the Native Officers, who in more or less proportion must be attached to the new Police for the (*quasi*) Military purposes of organization, drill, discipline, and command.

19. And another point which will invite attention is whether an endeavour should be made to organize a small detective Establishment at each Police post, charged with the special duty which the designation of *Thannadars* Members being selected on the ground of peculiar aptitude and qualifications for the duty, and receiving superior pay.

20. Among other numerous questions of detail which will come under the notice of the Committee will be the provision of a sufficient establishment for the *purely Office work* of each Police post. The Thannah Mohurir has been always considered as the Police Officer second in rank to the Thannadar, and in the absence of the Thannadar takes upon himself the duties and responsibilities of his Superior. The Lieutenant-Governor is not sure that it would not be preferable to convert the Mohurirs and their Assistants into a purely Office Establishment, and exclude them altogether from the class of Executive Police Officers among whom it is believed they are now reckoned.

The Lieutenant-Governor is unwilling to interfere with the discretion and the judgment of the Com-

mittee in matters of detail. But he cannot refrain from inviting their special attention to the extreme importance in framing the Rules and Regulations for the Police; of determining exactly the position and duties of the District Police Officer and the District Magistrate respectively; and of defining precisely the duties and responsibilities which shall appertain to the one and the other.

22. It will be the duty of the Committee in framing these Rules and Regulations to lay down in full detail the system of reporting crime, and all other events of importance; of investigating cases of serious crime cognizable by the Police; of recording evidence, and of sending cases into the Sudder Station for trial. The Committee will probably agree with the Lieutenant-Governor in thinking that there is no part of the existing system which calls more loudly for amendment, and that the tendency of any new Rules which may be framed should be to simplify and abridge the Thannah Diaries, Reports, and Proceedings, so far as that may be compatible with the early and periodical communication to the Magistrate of all that is going on in the interior of the District under his charge.

23. It will also be necessary for the Committee in drawing out these Rules to have a due regard to the existing Law, especially to Regulation XX of 1817, and if any of the Rules which they may desire to introduce should conflict with the provisions of that or any other Enactment, to note the fact in order that the further steps which will thus become necessary may be taken.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor would invite the particular attention of the Committee to the able and suggestive Paper which has been furnished by Mr. John Strachey, on the subject of Police organization and management.

25. It will have been gathered from what has gone before, as well as from the very fact of the Oude system being accepted, that the Lieutenant-Governor contemplates the appointment of an European Lieutenant of Police to each District, and of a Captain of Police to each Division. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor probable that, after the new Police have been drilled and disciplined, and the new system thoroughly established in any District, it will be a waste of strength to restrict the functions of the Lieutenant of Police to the maintenance of the discipline, and the supervision of the Police in the execution of their duties, and that it would be highly advantageous that he should be vested with Judicial powers, and act as Magistrate in his Judicial duties. But before this can be accomplished, it may be necessary to obtain an Act of the Legislature permitting the employment of other than Covenanted Civil Servants in duties of that nature. The Committee will favor the Government with their opinion on this point generally.

26. It is the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor that the system of Police organization and management which may be ultimately settled, shall, in the first instance, be introduced experimentally in the District of Meerut, and successively in the Districts of the Meerut Division under the immediate direction and supervision of the Commissioner, Mr. Williams; and that after its working shall have been sufficiently tested, and the defects or mistakes which practical working will bring to light shall have been corrected, it shall be gradually extended to the other Divisions of these Provinces.

The Lieutenant-Governor is not aware that he can assist the deliberations of the Committee by any further remarks. He commits this most important subject to their consideration with the fullest confidence in their zeal, their ability, and their experience, and he feels satisfied that each and all of them will take a pride in being associated with first measures that have ever been taken on a large and comprehensive scale for the improvement of the least abused of our institutions.

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